CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28628—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS :—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.I. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. D. Daniel	27th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
B.I. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	31st Dec.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	28th ,,
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 28th, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. '92

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th Jan. '92.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
December 26, 1891.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

Vessels.	Tons.	
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January and middle April.
LYCIA*	3139	Middle January and late April.
RUTHENIA*†	5400	Early February and early May.
EUROPA	2300	Early February and early May.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late February and late May.
IONIA*†	5330	Middle March and early June.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric light.

† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.

For further particulars, Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*, Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 2nd January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th December, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 3rd January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th December, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th January, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	about 5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	,, 23rd ,,
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	,, 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "CHYEBASSA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th December, 1891. Agents.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY : 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.
LONDON : 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY : 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.
LONDON : 27, Leadenhall Street.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

CHAMPAGNES.

ADVANCED PRICES IN THE HOME MARKET.

MESSRS. POMMERY & GRENO, HEIDSIECK, and other Firms have increased the Price of their Champagnes 10s. per Case, and there is considerable probability of a further advance at no distant period.

TREACHER & Co. fortunately secured a supply of Champagnes at the Old Rates, and for present Orders are enabled to quote as below :—

			Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884)		bottles	64	0	71	0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	37	0	41	0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884)		bottles	57	0	63	0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	33	0	37	0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole		bottles	63	0	70	0
Do. do.	½	,,	36	0	41	0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec.		bottles	70	0	79	0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	37	0	41	8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"		bottles	54	0	60	0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	30	0	33	0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"		bottles	62	0	69	0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	35	0	39	0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"		bottles	65	0	72	0
Do. do.	½	,,	37	8	42	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR		bottles	30	0	33	0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	18	0	20	0

SUBJECT TO ADVANCE WITHOUT ADVICE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THORPE & CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES, 2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-4 PER PAIR.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS, FOR DRESS, Rs. 2-8 PER DOZEN.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES, PER Rs. 1-8 DOZEN.

SPUN SILK SOCKS, PER Rs. 5-8 PAIR.

SILK POCKET HDKFS, Rs. 2-12 EACH.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEACH BRANDY.

A CONSIGNMENT of this fine OLD LIQUEUR is just to hand.

		Cash.	Credit.
PRICE	Quarts	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 5 10
Do.	Pints	,, 2 12	,, 3 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,

KEMP'S GREAT FEVER REMEDY.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL :—

"SEND quickly one largest size Bottle of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE ; it is a very good Preparation ; I prefer it to Quinine ; and have recommended it to others."

(Signed) H. J. B.,
Palampore, Kangra Valley.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
Liquor Chirettine, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3-0.

KEMP & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S

TAN CREAM LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND POLISH.

A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.

It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.

This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.

Per Dozen Rs. 5. Per Bottle Annas 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

PAPARIDINE.

THE new and Certain Remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Flatulent Diarrhœa, Gastric Catarrh, &c.

Recommended by the most Eminent Medical authorities.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 3. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

MARCKS AND Co., LD., MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled ; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination ; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches :—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

FRESH STOCK of all kinds of INDIAN CIGARS and CHEROOTS just opened out SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to my order of a quality VERY RARELY EQUALLED but NEVER EXCELLED. Comparison with any other brands CONFIDENTLY INVITED, as regards QUALITY, FINISH and PRICE.

In addition to the above I would also recommend my "SPOTTED DOGS" which are rapidly becoming the CIGARS OF THE DAY in all the leading Clubs, the demand for them increasing largely wherever they are known.

LATEST GENERAL CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

DRESS SUITS. THE PRESENT STYLE.

H. & CO.'S SPECIAL REDUCED CASH PRICES.

CORRECT TASTE. "SUPERIOR FINISH."

BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, lined Rich Silk, &c. ......Rs. 74-6

SUPERFINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, Rich Satin Linings and Corded Silk Breast Facings...... Rs. 87-8, 105, 122-8

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD., PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, IVORY TURNERS, AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE

A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

Specially selected in Europe by our Manager direct from the Manufacturers, such as

Dinner Sets for 12 Persons	from	Rs. 40	Table Knives, per doz. from	Rs. 7-8
Breakfast Sets ,,	,,	,, 15	Dessert ,, ,, ,,	,, 6-0
Dessert ,, ,,	,,	,, 18	Plated Dinner Forks and Spoons ,, ,,	,, 9-0
Glassware ,, ,,	,,	,, 45	Do. Dessert ,, ,, ,,	,, 7-0

etc., etc., etc.

SHOW ROOMS :—
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s, each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browene's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION :—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.........MR. H. STANLEY.
FORTY-SIXTH PERFORMANCE
BY THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT,
Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of
H. H. the THAKORE SAHEB of PALITANA.
FIFTH PERFORMANCE OF
OUR GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN, SINBAD THE SAILOR, OR BLUE BEARD AND HIS SEVEN WIVES.
SATURDAY NEXT,
GRAND MIDDAY PERFORMANCE
FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.
Doors open at 2-30, commence at 3 o'clock.
Children half-price to all parts of the house.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4. Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, half-price to SECOND STALLS and PIT ONLY. Private Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO'S from 8 a. m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and tickets obtained for all parts of the house.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
MONS. LAMBERT D'ARC'S
MARIONETTES.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, 9 P.M.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PART I.—THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
PART II.—THE GORGEOUS PANTOMIME,
"BLUE-BEARD,"

Front Seats...Rs. 2
Second Seats...Re. 1
Back Seats...As. 8
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

LAST SPECIAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, 3 P.M.,
When Children will be admitted half-price to all Seats.

WANTED, A COMPETENT PIANIST.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK
WILL RE-OPEN FOR SKATING
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1892.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
T. E. LORD AND LADY HARRIS,
AND OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND,
will take place on
THURSDAY, JANUARY 7TH, 1892.

Handsome Prizes will be given for the best Dresses and Skaters.

Single Tickets, Evening Dress ....Rs. 5
" " Fancy Dress.............................. " 3
Family Tickets, one Gentleman and 3 Ladies..... " 10
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co., LD.

N. B.—The Surface will be renewed, and New Skates brought into use.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THE First-Class Steamer "CLAN GORDON," 2,100 tons, Captain J. C. Morison, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH and LONDON on or about the 20th Proximo.

The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For Rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th December, 1891.

BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on
†*EMPRESS OF THE EAST	3200	1st Week in Feby. for London.
*ANNIE BARROW ..	3085	3rd " " "
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st " in March, "
†*MINNA GRAIG	4700	3rd " " "
QUEEN OF INDIA ...	3691	1st " in April, "

† Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Lights, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For further, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

THE ANCHOR Line S. S. "ARMENIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th December, 1891.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION will be held at 5 P. M., on 11th January, 1892, in the TOWN HALL, Bombay.

E. O. WALKER,
Hony. Secy. E. C. S. Association.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY, the 8th Proximo, at 1 p. m. (local time), by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for COVERING and DAMMERING as per Schedule No. 98 M.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

By Order,
COMT. STOREKEEPER-GENERAL.

Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 23rd December 1891.

NOTICE.

MR. F. G. WALLIS WHIDDETT will act as MANAGER in Bombay, and holds POWER OF ATTORNEY during the period the Undersigned is away from Bombay.

p.p., CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
(Sd.) WALTER G. TREACHER.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice by Mr. PANDURANG BABOOLJI in the issue of this Paper of the 28th inst., it is notified that Mr. GUNPATRAO GOPINATH MANTRI'S RESIGNATION as SECRETARY and TREASURER of the Kshatriya Assurance Fund having been duly accepted by the Managing Committee on the 21st October last, he is FUNCTUS OFFICIO, and the Office of the Secretary and Treasurer is now held by Mr. Sokar Narayen, under an appointment duly made by the Managing Committee. The subsequent nomination of Mr. Gunpatrao as Secretary, while Mr. Sokar Narayen legally continues to be a Secretary by certain Secessionists at a meeting called by themselves improperly and not in accordance with the Rules of the Fund, is unconstitutional. The appointment of Mr. Pandurang Baboolji as Vice-President by the same Secessionists at the aforesaid unconstitutional meeting, while Mr. Damother Pandrang properly and legally continues to hold the Office of the Vice-President, is likewise unconstitutional. The General Meeting called by the Quondam Secretary, under an authority not constitutionally derived is therefore informal and illegal. The statements made by me are therefore correct.

SHIVSHANKER NARAYEN,
President.
Bombay, 29th December, 1891.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—PORTLAND CEMENT, BEST in the market. Trade Mark, G in Diamond.

GIBBS' PORTLAND CEMENT SUPPLIED

to LIVERPOOL DOCKS..........	50,000 tons.
The NEW TAY BRIDGE.........	10,000 tons.
DUBLIN HARBOUR BOARD....	5,000 tons.
DUBLIN CORPORATION	3,000 tons.
GLASGOW WATERWORKS	3,500 tons.
MANCHESTER WATERWORKS.	9,000 tons.
BARROW DOCKS.................	7,000 tons, &c.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—The THAMES PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Grays, Essex. London Office, 79, Mark-lane, E.C. This Cement has also Engineers' testimonials and prices can be obtained from
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned, and carefully regulated by the best-skilled European watch-makers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

DON'T FAIL to see our Stock of NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS for all Ages at Prices to suit every Purse, Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, and Market.

BADMINTON SHOES.—A New Shoe, Russian Hide, with Patent Front, Extra Quality, Rs. 8-8 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ICE PAILS on High Brass Stand. A small lot of these very useful and necessary articles for Dinner Parties and Mess Rooms just received.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

HAMS, As. 12 per lb. (Really Best Hams); Bacon on cut As. 12 per lb; Double Gloster Cheese on cut As. 12 per lb; Stilton Cheese in 3 lb. Jars, Rs. 4-8 per Jar; Crystallized Fruits, Rs. 1-8 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

MR. JAMES JONES, Executive Engineer, Gulburga, says:—The Sample Bottle of Motiwala's Pile Remedy you sent me I gave to a friend who wanted it for his mother at Madras, a martyr to the complaint. She writes that she has derived immense benefit, and although not cured yet, has never felt so well for some time. She wants another Bottle, and thinks it will quite cure her.

BRAN PIE LUCK! BRAN PIE LUCK!! The "Luck Tub" will be kept open until the 3rd January 1892. Come and try your Chance. Only 8 annas a Dip. Eight times the value in many cases. Valuable things are given away.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Ham, Bacon, Cheese.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for one year; well situated and Cool. Apply ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

XMAS PRESENTS.—Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Indian Curios, Silks, Chudders and Shawls. FIXED PRICES.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, wanted Rs. 450, owner going home, "J.", care of this office.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

BARLEY SUGAR, CRYSTALLISED FRUITS, Sugared Almonds, Almond Rocks, Gelatine Lozenges, Gelatine Packets, Cough Lozenges, Butter Scotch, &c. PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Fort.

BANJO LESSONS.—Prof. NOTT BARNES is now in BOMBAY. Prospectus on application. No. 1, Tents, Wodehouse Bridge Road, Colaba.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

"BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION—Pictures Mounted and Framed." and sent in for Ensuing Exhibition according to the Society's Rules.—D. B. DINSHAW and Co., Bombay Fine Art Gallery.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

INDIAN ARTS and MANUFACTURES of every description, at moderate Prices, especially suitable for XMAS PRESENTS. Now on view at S. J. TELLERY and Co.'s Show Rooms, opposite Clock Tower, 8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

CHAMPAGNE—Just imported for XMAS and NEW YEAR a CHEAP BRAND of good CHAMPAGNE. Price only Rs. 24 per doz. qts.—D. P. BATHA & Co., Apollo House.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street. Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA,—The successor to Federico-Peliti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.

Price List free on application. To Messes, Merchants and Schools 10 per cent. discount.

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CONFECTIONER and CATERER,
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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 26th and 28th December, 1891, these days being the Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881. FRIDAY the 25th being Christmas day, as also on THURSDAY, 31st December. The 1st January (being New Year's day.)

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OPENS FEBRUARY 3rd, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectus ready. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld. Latest date of receiving Pictures, January 25th, 1892.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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FOR SALE.

"WHITEWASH," g. cb: gel: aged. 13-2½, W. I. T. C., life certificate. Beautiful jumper, perfect hack, carries a lady and well-known with the Bombay Hounds, Winner on the flat and across country. A maiden. Believed quite sound, open to any examination or trial.

Price Rs. 300. Open to offers.

R. J. BENTINCK,
1st Lancers, H. C., 19, Marine Lines.

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A CERTIFICATED ENGINEER, having experience in Oil Extracting and Ginning Work. Applicants must have a good knowledge of English and be able to manage the concern. Starting pay Rs. 70. Apply with copies of testimonials to

SYED A. RAHIM,
Managing Director,
Oil Mill and Ginning Factory, Warora, C. P.
Dated Warora, 24th December, 1891.

WANTED

A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.

Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning fine or coarse counts.

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Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.

By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.

Boilers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principle. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.

Plans, Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

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Engineer and Machine-Maker,
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PAID-UP CAPITAL............	£ 607,229
REST	" 20,000

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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

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Paid up Capital.............................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund................................$	63,00,000
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PAID UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
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The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

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Manager.

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PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
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DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN. LONDON.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

THE FAMOUS
HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI,
OF BAGHDAD.
(A GREEN FLAG OVER THE GATE)
153, Foras Road (near Napier Foundry), Byculla, Bombay.

PERSONS suffering from Constitutional Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Piles, Spleen, Mercurial Eruptions, Cholera, Eye Diseases and other Chronic Diseases standing over 30 Years, and given up by English and Native Physicians, can have their cases radically Cured according to constitution. Since his arrival he has Cured several serious cases, considered by Doctors as incurable, and other diseases treated by him most satisfactorily, (*D.V.*) some in 40 days more or less, and holds first-class Registered Certificates.

VISITING HOURS, 7 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M., DAILY.

NOTICE.

On the 20th April, 1891, a telegram was received by Najut Ali Shah Kadiri, the famous Hakim of Calcutta, from H. H. the Thakur Sahib of Morvi, M. R. W., who has consented for a fortnight to pay him daily Rs. 200 for his visit, and after that Rs. 250 per day. A reply consenting to the proposal was telegraphed by the said Hakim, on the 21st April, 1891. On his return, he has opened a Branch in 153, New Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay. All communications to be addressed to him direct, and will receive prompt attention.

Mr. J. Brockman, 20, Wellesley Street, 4 years' Impotency. Certified, cured in two months.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. J. E. A. McCorry, Government Railway Police, Sealdah. Three year's Asthma. Certified cured in one month.

Son of Mrs. V. J. Theodore, Old China Bazar Street, Six Months' Dysentery. Certified cured in twenty-five days.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether Lean or Stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written Legibly.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

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SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.

Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
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THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now [cut] plying 121 Military Messes and 32 C[cut] with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the [cut] lowing well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, Lo
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DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
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CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
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J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
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C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.
"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen,
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20.
10 per cent. discount for cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great a[cut] For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of [cut] or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price [cut] for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

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The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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Post Free.

Per Annum.......................................	Rs. 1
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Quarterly.......................................	

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" [cut] *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 981½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. c.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	--	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	465ex
Anglo-Indian	9,313	100	100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	580
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,230
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	635
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	630xd.
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	0
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	447½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	725 xd
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	570
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	Rs. 17-8	345
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 x
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	194
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	945
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,350
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	670
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,125
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	460
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akola	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	127½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	350
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,450
English Press and Manfg	180	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	975
French	300	500	all		545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	535
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 7½	80x
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	237½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	110
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	830

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	..	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	250 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	30
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	104
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,850
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	965
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,600	500	500	Rs. 37½	870
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	14
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	307
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	36
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	17
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	77
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	30
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,600	500	all	85	965
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23	
China Leaf	„	22-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	22-12	
Do. do. new	„	22-10	
Australia do.	„	22-14	
Bombay do.	„	22-8	
English Sovereigns	„	14-4	
Do. Drazons	„	14-3	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-10	
Do. 17½ do.	„	106-13	
Carolus Dollars	„	224	Nominal.
Maxicas do.	„	223	
Fiye-Francs	„	281	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Police Club Children's Christmas Tree and Treat, Byculla Police Office.
Prize-Distribution, Wesleyan Marathi Mission Sunday School, Byculla, 4 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Blue Beard" 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, Mons. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Armenia (s), from Liverpool; Pachumba (s), and H. M. S. Readbreast, Karachi; and Chivakuranada Purany (brig), Colochel.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Sullamut sailed yesterday for Marseilles, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Nyanza and Chyebassa entered and the s. s. Naseri left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Armenia and Khedive entered the dock yesterday.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—Ganesh Trimbak Parchure, (2,229), was one of the successful candidates at the recent Matriculation Examination.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.—The annual prize-distribution to the boys of the Wesleyan Marathi Mission Sunday School takes place to-day, at 4 p.m., at the Wesleyan Chapel, Byculla, when the audience will be treated to several sports by the boys, under Mr. S. Rahator's direction.

THEFT AT COLABA.—Luxmon Jankoo, a butler, aged 35 years, was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, and was convicted of the offence of theft of two flannel suits and a watch, collectively valued at Rs. 42. The property was claimed by Lieut. Wells-Cole, of the Y. L. I. at Colaba, and identified. The prisoner pleaded intoxication in his defence and was sentenced to undergo hard labour for four months.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

Quadrille......Topsy Turvy ....Williams.
Overture.......Sailors Afloat...........Suppe.
Polka ....Come Along ....Behrend.
Dance ....Old Tapestry ....Boggetti.
Selection .....Maid Marian ....R. Rovey.
Valse ....La Plus Belle...........Waldteufel.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—The success of the pantomime is now assured, the house being crowded nightly with delighted audiences, who prolong the performance much beyond its ordinary length by numerous encores. To-night the pantomime is to have the patronage and presence of H. H. the Thakor Sahib of Palitana and staff. Mr. Stanley is always doing what he can to improve his company. During the time he has been in Bombay he has made several additions, which have greatly improved the performances, and now he has engaged a baritone vocalist of considerable note in Australia, namely, Mr. Fred. Wentworth, who will make his first appearance after the pantomime is withdrawn, probably—though it is not yet settled—in "The Yeomen of the Guard." If any theatrical manager ever deserved encouragement Mr. Stanley does.

THEFT BY HOUSE-BREAKING.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Ebrahim Din Mahomed was charged, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with two different counts of house-breaking, and theft of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 3. On the 8th instant the accused broke into the shop of one Oosman Abba, in Chimna Butcher Street, and stole two pieces of green cloth, valued at Rs. 1-8, which he subsequently sold to a Marwaree, named Kooshba, for eight annas only. On Sunday night last the accused effected an entrance into the shop of a Mahomedan, named Jooma, by removing the planks, and stole a pair of *dhoturs*, valued at Re. 1-8, but he was arrested on suspicion by a police sepoy while trying to dispose of the *dhoturs*. Eight previous convictions were produced against the accused, who admitted the same and also pleaded guilty to both the charges. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 19th December 1891, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act:—Samuel Van Buren Essick, of No. 169, Broadway, of New York, United States of America, for improvements in telegraphic apparatus. Charles Arthur Marchant, Overseer, Public Works Department, for an improved style of dredger fitted with a modification of the gear patented in his Indian Patent No. 228 of 1891:—Vishnu Amrut Bhave, of Sangli, for improving the present mote system of drawing water:—Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagur, Manager, Indian Textile Journal, residing at Grant Road, Bombay, for improvements in ballooning.

The undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. J. Loemann-Abderhalden, of St. Gallen, in Switzerland, manufacturer, for a design consisting of a star-shaped flower having centre and light petals ending in points with stalk and coralshaped leaves embroidered in different and varying colours on different kinds of grounds which may be plain or interwoven with stars or spots. J. Leemann-Abderhalden, of St. Gallen, in Switzerland, manufacturer, for a design consisting of two bell-shaped flowers with stalk and leaves embroidered on different kinds of grounds which may be plain or interwoven with stars or spots. J. Leemann-Abderhalden, of St. Gallen, in Switzerland, manufacturer, for a design consisting of a representation of an open oval-shaped flower (after the manner of a sun flower) with round centre and radiating petal increasing in breadth and terminating abruptly leaving no space between each petal, the flower having leaves and stalk embroidered in different and varying colours on different kinds of grounds which may be plain or interwoven with stars or spots. Beharry Karmokar, son of the late Ambica Churn Karmokar, of Zillah Burdwan, Chowkee Boodh Boodh, Thanna, Omgram, Sub-Registry Mankar, but at present of Fuckeer Chand Dass Mistry's foundry, South Bantra, in the District of Hooghly, cultivator, for a design consisting of improvements in the shape and configuration of the body of Dhoonees or waterlifts. Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for a design consisting of fancy flowered style embroidered with silk, cotton or gold thread on cotton, half silk or whole silk, muslin, grenadine or gauze ground of any quality. Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for a design consisting of fancy flowered style embroidered with cotton, silk or gold thread on half silk, whole silk or cotton, grenadine, muslin or zegan ground of any quality. Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for a design consisting of fancy flowered style embroidered with cotton silk or gold thread on silk, half silk or cotton, grenadine, muslin or gauze ground of any quality.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

Jose Baxeres Alzugaray, of 123, Rua de Don Pedro, Oporto, in the Kingdom of Portugal, Engineer, for a new or improved universal furnace for the fusion and refining of metals, alloys, dross by the dry process or otherwise. (Filed 18th December 1891.) Henry George Prendergast Thorp, of Otter Factory in the District of Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Indigo Planter, for a new and improved seed wheel share and share bar for indigo drills, (Filed 15th December 1891.) John Thomas Carter, No. 812, Paxton Street, Danville, Pittsylvania County, Virginia, United States of America, Machinist, for improvements in tobacco spraying machines. (Filed 11th December 1891.) Otto Flohr, of 557, Masten Street, Buffalo, in the County of Erie, and State of New York, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in automatic couplings for railway coaches, trucks, wagons and like vehicles. (Filed 19th December, 1891.)

THE members of the Superior Council of War and the commanders of Army Corps who compose the Supreme Committee on Promotion have pronounced against the system of two years' service now being tried in the German Army.

WHEN on a sporting expedition substantial luncheons are frequently provided by genial hosts. With the very best motives of hospitality doubtless, but it is a display of mistaken generosity on such occasions. What is wanted is something light, yet of a sustaining and stimulating character—not a heavy meal which fits one more for sleep than action. Sportsmen should always be provided with the Liebig Company's Extract of Beef. Its purity is guaranteed, while it is most easily prepared. Avoid the many imitations sold (some are little better than mere flavourings), and obtain the Company's brand, which has been proved to contain nothing but pure extract of beef. —*Sporting Life.*

THE WRESTLING MATCH AT CALCUTTA.

TOM CANNON DEFEATED

IT is long since any circus was so thorcghly filled as was Fillis' on Thursday afternoon on the occasion of the great wrestling match between Tor Cannon, the champion of the world, and Karim Bux, the 'Crack' Rajput wrestler, who is said to be te best in India, for a stakeRs. 1,000. At 6 o'clock, says te *Statesman*, describing the encounter, the big ent vas thronged in every part,and there was scarcelystanding accommodation. A large number of the spectators were natives, who seemed highly excited at the prospect of one of their champion wrestlers being matched with an Englishman, while the best seats in the circus were appropriated by European gentlemen and some Indian notables. Sir Charles Elliott and a party from Belvedere were also present. In fact, all Calcutta, and nearly every Indian nobleman in the place had seats at this exhibition of wrestling athlets. The committee of reference were H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, Mr. A. Apcar, Colonel Beaver, R., Mr. R. Bignell, Hon C. H. Moor, Major Weir, R. A herald in the person of the manager of the circus read the rules under which the match was to take place. According to these gonging of eye or nose, or tearing the ears, and hitting with the closed hand, were not allowed; there was also a rule forbidding the wrestlers from taking hold of the extremity of the stomach. Hitting with open hands was allowed as well as "catch any way you like." A throw was described as "the shoulders of the man thrown must both touch the ground." Captain Holmes was selected as referee,and the Maharaja of Cooch Behar was in the ring in a similar capacity. Amid deafening applause Tom Cannon appeared and made his bow. He wore nothing except a short pair of trunks. An equally wild greeting was accorded to Karim Bux, who was a very powerful looking well-set man,with great muscular development and looked fit for anything, though some critics declared he was not in his best form. He was stripped bare, save for a light loin cloth or trunk, and a silver charm which he wore round his neck. He was evidently a great favourite with his countrymen, for large sums were laid on him, more perhaps than was at stake on the Englishman who was heavily backed by some leading sportsmen. The combatants stood some yards apart in the ring, and the Maharaja of Cooch Behar having dropped the handkerchief, the tournament commenced by both men rushing at each other and closing. With lightning rapidity the Indian managed to twist Cannon round, and then gripping him from behind the back with both arms, which were passed round the stomach, he forced him to the ground face downwards. He kept him there on all fours for some seconds and then tried to throw him off his balance. The Englishman, who seemed to be playing a waiting game, stuck to the earth like glue with head and feet down and his hands gripping the carpet, thus offering the strongest possible resistance to Karim Bux, who on his part never relaxed his hold. Cannon made desperate efforts to free himself, but his antagonist was too wary and, oddly enough to European eyes, he relaxed at times his grip to slap the Englishman with open palm on the chest and even below the belt. After two minutes of this monotonous work it seemed as if both men were going in for leapfrog. Cannon leapt free and down went the Indian dragging his antagonist with him. Both struggled and wrestled, and it seemed that Cannon was about to reverse the position and get his opponent down, but the latter was too quick and strong and had the Englishman in such a position that he nearly lost his balance, for he was turned over on to one side. Needless to state that the excitement among the spectators was intense, loud cheers rising for Cannon when he was nearly turning his antagonist over. Karim Bux with great agility put Cannon on all fours again, and then catching him near the trunk and by a quick movement of the leg had him on his side, and then both rolled over and over, until the Indian had Cannon three times down on one shoulder and then on the other. An appeal to the referee was made and he decided the match in favour of Karim Bux, who *salaamed* the audience and his employer, amid thunders of applause from one section of the spectators and cries of dissent from that which was composed of Europeans. Cannon who was much excited came forward and told the audience, although in the incessant din hardly a word could be heard, that the affair was a fair swindle and that this was not wrestling, for the Indian had taken unfair advantage of him despite the rules laid down, and thus he had him in his power. Captain Duncan Ross then stepped into the ring and declared himself willing to wrestle with any Indian; and added he was astonished at Tom Cannon, from whom he expected better things. There were many among the spectators who thought that rule 6, stating that the shoulders of the man thrown must both touch the ground, had not been observed. But the referee committee were satisfied that it had, and their verdict was confirmed by several native gentlemen, among them the Maharaja of Durbhanga, who said that according to the understood rules of native wrestling it was not necessary that both shoulders should touch the ground to constitute a fall, but that it would be quite sufficient if one should after the other were brought into contact with mother earth. Tom Cannon, questioned on the subject, said: "I do not object to the ruling of the referee, but what I say is that I have been unfairly treated. The Indian took hold of me beneath my trunks, thus depriving me of all power, and I could do nothing. This was a bit of trickery I was not prepared for; this is not native wrestling; it is artificial, and no European would go in for it." Cannon then showed him the marks on the part of his body in question and how his trunk had been used for the purpose of throwing him over on his back. Asked his opinion the Italian Athlete Beretulette said he would not wrestle under such conditions, and thought the Indian had taken an unfair advantage." "But, the best man won," cried a bystander. "Oh yes," was the reply. Then Cannon stated that he had offered to wrestle the Indian naked as he would then be on equal terms; but the Maharaja of Cooch Behar would not allow that. He would do so however at some future time. The match between Cannon and Karim Bux was over in less than than 15 minutes.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st December as compared with the statement of the 15th December:—

LIABILITIES.	December 15. Rs.	A.	P.	December 21. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,45,31,547	12	2	1,60,53,610	6	7
Other Deposits, &c.	6,33,50,336	5	0	6,14,67,071	14	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,53,870	6	6	1,53,619	12	0
Sundries	31,64,629	9	5	31,78,777	6	3
Rs.	10,59,00,384	3	1	10,55,50,112	7	4
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**
Government Securities	1,08,66,980	8	0	1,03,35,776	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	69,44,533	4	0	66,85,460	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	87,61,616	15	8	94,51,237	4	1
Credits on do.	65,03,932	13	3	61,61,422	10	2
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,22,71,808	15	9	2,30,64,326	0	2
Balances with other Banks	8,72,011	13	10	9,16,040	6	7
Bullion	9,40,465	5	1	19,45,759	11	3
Dead Stock	12,13,749	14	3	12,13,513	8	6
Stamps	11,095	14	10	11,434	14	10
Sundries	19,47,192	10	1	19,24,833	14	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,54,69,945	13	5	1,56,82,050	10	4
Do. at Branches	3,00,97,050	2	11	2,78,58,256	10	11
Rs.	10,59,00,384	3	1	10,55,50,112	7	4

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 21st December, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	8,32,845	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,89,218	do.
Other Deposits	18,83,261	Dec.
Post Bills	3,220	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,90,277	Dec.
Loans	6,89,620	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	42,510	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	7,92,517	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	2,12,105	do.
Do. at Branches	22,38,793	Dec.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, DEC. 28.
10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — 75·0
TUESDAY, DEC. 29.
8 a.m. — — — — — — — — — 72·6
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — 77·1
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — 85·4
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — 83·6

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME.—AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE—THOUSANDS IN USE! A Pair of Plain or Ribbed shaped Socks, made without seam or joint in 35 minutes. Stockings 50 minutes, superior to hand work—NEW COMPOUND KNITTER makes Cotton, Merino, Silk, or Wool goods for Adult, Youth, or Child, thus doing the work of two machines. Can be learnt from Instruction Book. Specially suitable for Export. Numerous Testimonials. Illustration and Price List Free.
HEAD OFFICE:—67 Southwark Street, LONDON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Captain R N Jones, will sail to-day for Port Said and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Sullamut, 2,414 tons, Captain G H Mathias, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Hull, with a general cargo and Mr Mootham as a cabin and 8 deck passengers.

THE brig Chivakuranada Puravy, 112 tons, under the command of Capt Nacoda, put into Bombay harbour yesterday morning for want of fresh water. She left Colochel on the 15th instant for Billimora, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 567 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karrachee via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Stockdale, Lieut Donaldson, Lieut Jones, Major Eden, Mrs Povah and child, Col B Browne, Mr J S Elmore, Capt and Mrs Smith, Mr Aliot, Mrs Richardson, Mrs McRaye, two native ladies, Capt Major, Mr Anderson, Mr Winter, Mr Smith, one gentleman, Mr Brown, and 359 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Armenia, George Read, Commander, which left Liverpool for Bombay on December 1st, arrived here yesterday with the following passengers:—Mrs Fraser, Master P M Fraser, Miss Mary Fraser and infant, Rev J P Graham, Miss H Hawkins, Mr C R C Hibbert, Miss Newman, Mrs Piers, Mr F Piers, Mr A Piers, Master J Piers, Master James Piers and infant, Mr J A Skinner, Mrs Skinner, two infants and ayah, Mr G Service, Mrs E H Wingate, Miss M C Wingate, Miss M G M Wingate, and Master A F Wingate. For Suez—Mr F Baglehole. From Suez to Bombay—Mr T Saunders, and 1 deck. She left Liverpool on December 2nd, Gibraltar 7th, Malta 12th, Port Said 15th, and Suez 16th, arriving at Bombay on the 29th. She experienced strong southerly gales before Liverpool and Gibralter; light westerly winds in the Mediterranean.; fresh southerly breezes in the Red Sea; moderate N E monsoon, and moderate N E sea in the Indian Ocean.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arab	2722	Newey	A	K Nixon & Co
„ Sullamut	2414	Mathews	B	Beyts Craig & Co
„ Chyebassa	1714	Wilson	D	B I S N Co
H M S Schwalbe	670	Oelrichs	F	German man-of-war
S.S. Brahminee	523	Rice	K	Shepherd & Co
„ Waverly	2022	Calvert	K	T Morrison & Co.
„ Simla		Weighell	M	P & O S N Co
„ Ibo	1112	Costa	N	V Ebrahim & Co

HARBOUR WALL.
S.S. Krishna............Nacoda..........Shepherd & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Deccan	2022	Bray	1	Hajee Cassum
„ Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham &Co
„ Khedive	2131	Moule	4	P & O S N Co
„ Rosetta	2039	Gadd	5	P & O S N Co
„ Imperatrix	1334	Egger	7	J Janni
„ Eden Hall	2273	Jones	13	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
S.S. Nyanza ..... 1421 ....Simons ....Allana Munjee and Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Armenia (s)	Read	Liverpool, Dec 1.
	Pachumba (s)	Gimblett	Karachi, &c.
	H. M. S. Redbreast	Preedy	Karachi, Dec 26.
	C. Puravy (brig)	Nacoda	Colochel, Dec 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Sullamut (s)	Mathias	Marseilles, &c.

The steamer Eden Hall, Captain Jones, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Khedive, for China, &c.
„ Simla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Armenia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ Landaura, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Eden Hall s—6 cases padlocks, M H Gunny; 12 cases biscuits, S R Sookhia; 11 packages earthenware, J Sowjee.
FROM HULL.
Rosario s—16 bales straw boards, H Abdoolally.
Douro s—11 bales brown paper, B Sazba and Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Mirzapore s—10 cases colour, G Mooljee.
Braunfels s—8 cases litho-stones, T Sumsoodin.
Ehrenfels s—3 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co.
FROM ANTWERP.
Ehrenfels s—8 cases earthenware, O Joosub; 14 packages glassware, A H Esmail; 18 cases earthenware, G H Cullian; 178 cases window glass, S R Sookhia; 20 packages colour, M A Hoosein; 25 packages colour, T F Bengalee.
FROM TRIESTE.
Imperator s—7 cases playing cards, K Ebramjee.
Imperatrix s—5 cases slate pencil, K Ebramjee; 8 cases glassware, S M Cassum; 35 bales printing paper, Volkart Bros; 23 bales writing papers, A K Manomedally; 25 bales printing paper, C Macdonald and Co; 6 cases glassbeads, N Ramchunder and Co; 6 cases enamelled ware, F Jaffer; 40 bottles quicksilver, S A S Dawood; 50 bales potpaper, J Dossa; 53 packages writing and printing papers, S A S Dawood; 35 bales printing papers, A M Misrani; 10 bales printing papers, M Burjorjee; 14 bales writing paper, M Essajee; 181 bales writing papers and 5 bales cartridge paper, M A M Shurufally; 13 bales pot paper, A Essoofally; 13 bales pot papers, A Hyderally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Eden Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co; 45 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 48 bales wool, Dyall Khymjee; 50 bales wool, B Fukeerchand; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 250 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 550½ cwts myrabollams, S Dossa and Co; 32 bales cotton, K Luckmidas and Co; 28 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co; 552 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 405 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Armenia s—4,000 cwts bone-meal, The Bombay Co; 425 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 99 tons oil cake, Thomas H Moore and Co; 4,000 cwts bone-meal, The Bombay Co.
FOR LONDON.
Rosetta s—6,420 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldas; 300 cwts coir yarn, G Megjee; 8½ cwts nutmeg and 4 cwts cardamom seed, D Mowjee; 75 cwts olibanum, M Fukeerbhoy; 13 bales skin, H C H Gunny; 65 cwts deerhorn, W and A Graham and Co; 70 cwts olibanum, A Chaghanee and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 45 cwts aloees and 1½ cwts gum, A Hassum; 225 cwts olibanum, S Runchordas; 103 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola; 12 cwts fishmaws, 12 cwts peacockfeathets, 5 cwts ramputree, 14 cwts cardamom seed and 2 cases nutmeg B Sajeen; 52½ cwts heeradeccan, 117½ cwts olibanum, and 4 cases nutmeg, M Lalljee; 194 cwts mussoor dall and 43 cwts grain, J Nathoo; 57½ cwts ganja, R Janardhan; 59 cwts ganja, A Rahimtoola; 321 bales skins and hides, Owen and Okell.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Arab s—800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,980 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 750 cwts gingelley seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,580 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
rmenia s—900 cwts poppyseed, 6,000 cwts mowsaseed and 2,220 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,416 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts maize, John Fachiri; 350 cwts poppyseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 354 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
FOR TRIESTE.
mperatrix s—143 cwts myrabollams, Mr Gurtler; 340 bales cotton, Passoo Heerjee and Co; 119 cwts cutchoolum, E Abdoola.
FOR VENICE.
mperatrix s—3,000 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy
FOR GENOA.
rab s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 45 bales cotton waste and 10 bales twist waste, T Jewraz; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
FOR PORT SAID.
den Hall s—2 bales hides, H M E and M Jaffer.
FOR HONGKONG.
hedive s—4 cases bees-wax, Roque Sebastian Gomes; 5 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 113 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 8 cwts cloves and 10 cwts khadoo, M M Essabhoy; 58 chests opium, The P and O Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Khedive s—339 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co; 107 bales twist and 9 bales T cloth, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 495 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, S Motilal; 215 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 739 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 18 cwts sandalwood, D Munjee; 110 cwts sandlewood, F M Chinai; 209 cwts sandalwood, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Khedive s—100 bales twist, N Nowrojee and Co; 80 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 205 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales twist, R Canjee and Co.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Khedive s—15 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Oriental s—210 bales cotton, R Luchimondas; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.
Landaura s—372 bales cotton, R Luchimondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 27.
Symons, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, off leave.
Hibbert, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Belgaum.
DECEMBER 28.
Hawkins, Capt, Bengal, 1st Infty, on leave, from Saugor.
Street, Surg, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.
Paull, Major, Bo, Lanc Fuslrs, on leave, from Khandalla.
MacKulchin, Lieut, Ms, I S C, on furlough, from England.
DECEMBER 29.
ames, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Lancers, from leave, from Kurrachee.
tubbs, Lieut, Bo, 1st Worcester Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
mith, Capt, Bo, from leave, from Kurrachee.
DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 28.
nders, Lieut, Bo, R E, for embarkation, to Kurrachee.
orter, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Kaira.
DECEMBER 29.
abbs, Lieut, Bo, 1st Worcester, Regt, on duty, to Poona.
awkins, Captain, Bengal, 1st Infy, on leave, to Saugor.
nderson, Major, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave to Sirur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 30th December, 1891.

The Regiment will fall in outside Mahaluxmi Railway Station at 6-45 a.m. on Thursday, the 31st instant, to take part in a Brigade Field Day. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Officers will wear white (Jacket and Trousers), shoulder belts, swords, &c. (no gloves). Instructors will be at the following stations to pay Railway fares, viz., Colaba, Church Gate Street, Marine Lines, Churney Road and Grant Road.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at the Mahaluxumi Chowky on Thursday, the 31st instant, at 6 a.m. Carbines and putties to be worn.

By Order
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 30th December, 1891.

1. On Saturday next, the 2nd January, both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba. No. 1 Company to continue the annual course of gun-target practice and No. 2 Company for general instruction in connection with the forthcoming annual course of that Company. Dress:—Drill order.

2. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Friday next, the 1st January, 1892. Train leaves Victoria Terminus, at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Smith has been permitted to resign H M's I C S.

MEDICAL.

The services of Surg-Maj S J Thomson, Ben Establt, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh.

The services of Surg J Murray, Ben Establt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Govt from date on which Surg-Maj S H Browne returned to duty, to fill an existing vacancy.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev Leonard Klugh has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Ben (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establt, to fill an existing vacancy.

The services of the Rev A E Stone, Sr Chaplain on the Ben Ecclesiastical Establt, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, from 25th Dec 1891, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govt-Genl, under the authority vested in him by the Statue 24 Vict, Cap 67, sec 10, has been pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, vice Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt, resigned.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt F E Younghusband, C I E, Pol Asst of the 3rd class (on probation), on special duty under the Foreign Dept, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, from date on which he availed himself of the leave.

Surg R Shore, M D, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon and ex-officio Assist to the Resident in Turkish Arabia, from date of joining.

Capt W E Evans-Gordon, Pol Agent of the 3rd class substantive *pro tempore*, British Jt Commr at Leh, and ex-officio Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for 6 months.

Capt C. Chamier, S C, Cant Magte, Neemuch, is appointed to be an Asst Commr of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dist and to be Cant Magte, Aurangabad and Jalna, from date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

Capt A D Fordyce, S C, Wing Officer, 3rd Regt, Bombay Infantry, is appointed to be Cant Magte, Neemuch, from date of assuming charge, vice Capt C Chamier.

Surg-Maj H Armstrong, Indian Medical Service (Madras), Medical Officer, 3rd Regt, Madras Light Cavy, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, vice Surg-Maj A F Dobson.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent promotions of officers of the Account Dept are notified:—Mr S Jacob is confirmed in the appointment of Comptroller and Auditor-Genl; Mr R Logan is promoted substantively to class I; Mr O T Barrow to class II, and, subject to confirmation by H M's Secy of State, Mr E W Kellner to class III of Accts-Genl; Mr J E Cooke is promoted substantively to class I; Mr T H Bigge to class II; Mr R N Ray to class III; Mr R C Chapman to class IV; Mr M N Bhattacharya to class V, Mr M A Hydari to class VI, of the Enrolled List; Mr. J E Cooke is appointed substantively Depy Auditor-Genl and Mr R E Hamilton is appointed substantively Comptroller of India Treasuries.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr L C Witkowsky, Asst Exmr, 1st grade, to be Depy Exmr 2nd grade.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the S C; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specific period to count from the date of leaving India.

Lieut J G Crosthwaite, S C, Wing Officer, 35th (Sikh) Regt of Ben Infy, for 1 year.

Lieut A Roberts, S C, Wing Officer, 24th (Punjab) Regt of Ben Infy, for 1 year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the S C, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Col W J Bax, Genl List Infy, Asst Adjt-Genl, for 1 year.

Maj F S Sorell, S C, Commdt, 5th Infy Hyderabad Contingent, for 8 months.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps—To be Lieut-Col—Maj A K Macpherson, 19th Dec 1891.

Retirements.—Col A F Jones, General List, Infy, is permitted to retire from the service, from 2nd Jan 1892, subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Light Horse.—Mr E Henry to be Second-Lieut, vice Eddis, promoted.

Tirhut State Railway Volr Rifle Corps.—Capt Aaron Ephraim Ryles, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Offg Commdt.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volr Rifle Corps.—Mr H Sinclair to be Second-Lieut, vice Dinwiddie, promoted.

3rd Punjab (N-W Railway) Volr Rifle Corps.—Lieut E W Thelwall to be Capt from 15th Nov 1891, vice Upcott, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volr Rifle Corps.—Lieut A E P Graves, to be Major, vice Wright, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieut R Dinwiddie to be Lieut, vice Barry, transferred to the supernumerary list, and Second-Lieut R Forrest to be Lieut, vice Graves, promoted.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.—Second-Lieut the Hon'ble J L Mackay, C I E, resigns his commission.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieut W E Greenwood resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut S D'Aguilar Crookshank, R E, is appointed to the P W D as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and is posted to State Railways.

His services are placed at the disposal of the Director-Genl of Railways.

Mr G Deuchars, Asst Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the Establt under the Chief Commr of Burma for employment on Railways.

Capt C A R Browne, R E, Depy Examr of Accounts, on return from the School of Mily Engrs, Catham, is posted to the Office of the Exmr of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Mr S DeBrath, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro-tem State Railways, is transferred from the Establt under the Govt of Madras to that under the Director Genl of Railways for employment on the Mari-Attock Extension Railways and Frontier Railway Surveys.

Mr J D L Calder, Offg Depy Examr of Accounts, reverted to his substantive appointment of Acctt, 1st grade, and Honorary Asst Exmr in the Office of the Exmr of P W Accounts, Madras.

Lieut F R F Boileau, RE, Mily Works Dept, is appointed temporarily to the P W D as an Asst Engr, 1st grade, and his services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr M Birkbeck, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Burma, has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt, from the afternoon of the 14th Nov 1891.

Mr G P Rose, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, *sub pro-tem* is appointed to officiate as Depy Manager of the N-W Railway during the absence of Mr A Brereton on furlough.

Mr C B Barrie, Apprentice Engr, State Railways, is promoted to Asst Engr, 3rd grade, from 23rd Nov 1891.

TELEGRAPH.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr J A Briggs, Supdt, class IV, 3rd grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, to retire from the service.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr C Fisher, Asst Magte and Collr, Shahabad, is transferred to Backergunge, and is posted to the headquarters station of that dist.

Sergt R Mytton is appointed to be Hony Paymaster of the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, vice Capt M Power, resigned.

Mr C Johnston, Asst Magte and Collr, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of extraordinary leave for 6 months, on medical certificate, without pay.

Mr H G Cooke, Offg Magte and Collr, Hooghly, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr C H Vowell, Offg Magte and Collr, Purneah, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr Romesh Chunder Dutt, Offg Magte and Collr, Midnapore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr A C Tute, Offg Magte and Collr, Dinagepore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr G Stevenson, Offg Magte and Collr, Cuttack, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr H C Williams, Offg Magte and Collr, Burdwan, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr F R S Collr, Offg Magte and Collr, Moorshedabad, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr G E Manisty, Offg Magte and Collr, Chittagong, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr H Savage, Offg Magte and Collr, Backergunge, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr H A D Phillips, Offg Magte and Collr, Mymensingh, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr J Posford, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Furreedpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr G G Dey, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Tipperah, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr F W Badcock, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Burdwan, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr E W Collin, Offg Magte and Collr, Rungpore, is allowed furlough for 1 year and eight months.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Lieut-Col W B Hudson, C I E, of his appointment as Hony Aide-de-Camp on the staff of His Honour the Lieut-Govr of Bengal.

Maj J J Macleod, Commdg the Behar Light Horse, is appointed to be Hony Aide-de-Camp on the staff of His Honour the Lieut-Govr of Bengal, vice Lieut-Col W B Hudson, C I E, resigned.

The services of Col E J Lillington, Depy Commr, Lohardugga, on leave, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Mily Dept, from 16th March 1892.

Mr T C Orr, Dist Supt of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for 1 month and ten days.

Mr F Trafford, who has recently been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to the Forest Dept, Bengal, is posted to the Singbhum Forest Div.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—OPIUM.

Mr A C Bryson, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, on leave, is transferred from the Benares Agency to the Behar Agency, and is posted to Motihari.

Capt C H Cowie, R E, Ex Engr, fourth grade, sub por-tem, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH OF DECEMBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·203	W	1	70·1	45·1	72	...	0·10	—0·32
Agra	30·228	N W	1	72·1	43·6	84	...	..	—0·15
Cawnpore	30·159	N W	1	72·6	48·0	93	..	..	..
Allahabad	30·186	N	1	74·0	45·4	82	..	..	—0·57
Jhansi	30·205	Calm.	1	75·4	46·2	61	..	..	—0·22
Jacobabad	30·177	Calm.	1	73·9	41·6	73	...	...	..
Karachi	30·177	N E	9	82·7	54·6	45	..	...	..
Ajmere	30·202	Calm.	2	76·3	41·7	76	..	...	—0·16
Deesa	30·193	E	8	86·7	52·0	14	..	...	—0·13
Rajkote	30·135	E N E	5	83·9	50·9	67	..	..	—0·35
Veraval	30·081	Calm.	7	88·8	62·8	37	..	..	...
Neemuch	30·231	E	10	76·2	45·9	43	..	..	—0·26
Indore	30·223	Calm.	2	76·0	41·1	53	...	..	—0·62
Saugor	30·203	E N E	1	75·8	47·5	61	..	..	—1·49
Jubbulpur	30·246	Calm.	1	73·4	38·4	75	..	...	—1·02
Hoshangabad	...						..	...	..
Khandwa	30·222	Calm.	3	78·7	43·5	58	..	..	—0·38
Raipur	30·175	Calm.	2	75·5	47·9	58	..	..	—1·02
Nagpur	30·205	N N W	4	77·9	49·2	44	..	...	—1·43
Amraoti	30·139	E N E	6	79·4	55·5	32	..	...	—1·58
Akola	30·202	S E	4	80·1	43·2	53	..	...	—2·02
Surat	30·113	E N E	F	86·0	57·1	57	...	...	—0·18
Malegaon	30·215	W S W	3	80·3	43·4	51	..	..	—1·20
Bombay	30·074	E N E	14	86·3	69·5	56	..	0·01	—0·70
Poona	30·189	Calm.	7	85·0	47·0	41	..	0·02	—1·56
Sholapore	30·179	E	8	84·7	54·6	47	..	...	—1·66
Ratnagiri	30·046	E	13	91·4	65·9	28	...	0·01	—0·58
Belgaum	30·096	E	7	80·3	55·9	51	...	1·51	—0·42
Goa	30·029	N E	10	89·1	70·4	58	...	..	..
Karwar	30·005	N E	3	88·8	65·4	62	..	0·54	—2·47
Mangalore	30·017	E N E	3	92·8	70·4	63	...	2·01	—1·67
Calicut	30·008	E	4	89·8	71·6	72	..	3·97	—3·29
Cochin	30·002	N E	M	92·2	72·6	71	...	9·07	—0·29
Bangalore	30·169	N N E	5	79·2	58·9	80	...	0·66	—5·76
Secunderabad	30·170	E N E	5	81·2	55·1	61	..	..	—2·09
Masuliptm.	30·131	N N E	2	84·1	63·6	73	...	..	—8·24
Bellary	30·138	Calm.	4	85·0	58·5	77	...	0·72	—1·58
Cuddapah	30·111	S E	..	87·0	65·9	78	...	0·53	—6·39
Madras	30·065	N E	15	83·2	74·7	82	0·01	10·12	—13·85
Coimbatore	30·078	N E	8	87·3	65·3	88	..	1·45	—4·20
Trichinopoly	30·048	N N E	7	85·6	69·9	77	..	4·68	—3·91
Negapatam	30·017	N W	16	81·9	71·7	87	..	33·95	+3·49
Colombo, (28th Dec.)	29·997	N E	5	85·5	72·0	69	0.12	26·01	+5·95

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes during the past 24 hours have been small in all districts except locally at Cawnpore and Jacobabad, where a brisk fall has taken place. Readings are relatively high in Rajaputana and low on the Malabar and South Coromandel Coasts, Gradients in the Bombay Presidency are rather steep but elsewhere they are moderate to slight. Pressur. is slightly below the normal at Karwar and Negapatam and above it elsewhere. Winds on the South Coromandel Coast show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while a south-westerly to north-westerly current blows in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Nagpur and Malegaon. Elsewhere the prevailing winds are from the north-east and south-east. The force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam, Madras, Goa, Ratnagiri and Bombay and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Karwar and Bombay, 14 at Ratnagiri, and 10 at Karwar and Goa. The maximum temperature variations are generally small except in Lower Sind (5° above the average). The highest maximum was 93° at Mangalore. The night temperature is unusually low at most stations in Berar and the Central Provinces and at Malegaon, Poona and Neemuch, and about 6° higger than the average at Madras, but elsewhere the departures below or above the mean are small. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jubulpore (38°). Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are more or less cloudy in the south of the Peninsula. Light rain has fallen at Madras. The barometric gradients on and off the whole of the West and South Coromandel Coasts are steepish, and moderate to fresh winds are probable. The air is not so damp as it has been for the past few days in the Madras Presidency, and, as the cloudiness is rather decreasing, no rain is likely there at present. Elsewhere the weather continues to be fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 29.

The barometer is falling almost everywhere, the changes are generally uniform, and hence the general distribution is little changed. Readings are highest in the north-west, and lowest over the south-west of the Bay. Calms and variable breezes prevail over the north-west and central India, elsewhere directions are fairly normal, and on the whole unchanged. The force is still fresh on the coasts of the Peninsula. The temperature is rising except in Sind, Rajputana and Bombay. The mean temperature is below the normal in Central stations, and in Burma, about the average elsewhere. Slight showers have been reported from Quetta, Toungoo, Madras and Cuddalore, Conditions and changes in the North-West favour the view that rain will fall over the Punjab within the next forty-eight hours.

A CENTRAL Committee has been appointed in St. Petersburg by a special Ukase of the Emperor to superintend the administration of relief in the famine-stricken provinces. The Czarevitch has been appointed President.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Currency Bank, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the Prince of Wales Trading Co., Ld., (except drugs) consisting of silk umbrellas, ladies' velvet and leather hand bags, photo frames of various sizes, small musical boxes for children, toys, flower pots, table ornaments of different kinds, inkstands, watchstands, sponges, writing cases, albums, birthday and 'Xmas cards, corner and wall brackets, scent bottles, and many other sundry articles.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Walkeshwar Road, Walkeshwar, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery-ware, rich velvet and Persian carpets, very handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome 8 and 12 lights hanging chandeliers, &c., &c., the property of His Excellency Rana Dhoj Nursing Bhadoor of Nepal.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.

1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, suitable for a single horse.

1 strong mail-phaeton convertible into a waggonette.

1 bay waler horse, trained charger, would probably make a nice looking useful grey horse.

1 chesnut Arab, 14-1, 10 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

1 bay Arab pony, quiet in saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd January next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, near the station, the very valuable and handsome blackwood elaborately open carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, 2 and 4 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker, one specially ordered large size table argand lamp convertible into a fountain, very handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, first-rate Singer's sewing machine, a large size fish acquarium with gold fish, a first-rate large size musical box, one large size hand-organ (nearly new), first-rate iron proof safe on shade, rich Persian and velvet carpets, a handsome strong English-built double-seated brougham by Silk & Sons, one buffalo, &c., &c., the property of PESTONJEE CURSETJEE WADIA, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Arab and Waler Horses belonging to His Highness the Nawab of Janjira and others.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd January next, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vayani's Stable, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the following horses and carriages :—

1 a chestnut high caste Arab, 14-3, very handsome, goes in single and double harness.

2 grey Arab pony mare, 13-3, very showy.

3 chestnut thoroughbred waler mare, 14-1, broken to harness.

4 very handsome cream color Pegu mare, very fast and showy in harness and quiet to ride.

5 roan color stud bred pony, 13-1, 4 years, goes in harness, will make good polo pony.

6 bay waler, 13-3, quiet to ride and drive, a safe brougham horse.

7 very handsome waler pony mare, 13-2, perfect in riding and harness, will make good polo pony and racing pony.

8 a second-hand handsome landau, by Kesterton, of Long Acre.

9 a victoria and Bareilly cart.

On SATURDAY, the 9th January next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and water-colour, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussel and Persian carpets, a first-rate Singer's Sewing-machine, &c., the property of Mrs. G. H. WARWICK.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 30, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

ENGINE FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, at the premises of Mr. Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy, opposite the Connaught Mill, on account of the concerned—

1—12-H. P. nominal vertical engine, 11-inch cylinders, and 20-inch stroke, 9ft. fly wheel, complete with governors, stop valve, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHHIPI CHAWL STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3th inst., at 4 p.m Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Jugjeewundas Nanabhoy and Jeenabhoy Ramchunder, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Chhipi Chawl Street in the Sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old No. 323, new No. 2559, old Survey No. 3202, 1-3203, 3211, 3205, 3206, new Survey No. 1910 and 1913, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 12 and Street No. 29 and 31 and Ward No. 538, and bounded on the east by the property of Purshotum Luckmidass, on the west by the property of Pudumsey Dhunji, on the north by the said Chhipi Chawl Street, or Balaji Samshett Street, and on the south by the Sweepers' passage, and the said premises contain by admeasurement about 30 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MUSICAL BOXES, ALBUMS, &c., FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 4th January, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms :—

A few musical boxes of 2, 6 and 8 airs, English and Indian folding harmonium, musical fruit stands, Albums, inkstand, boxes, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 4th January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey white and colored piece-goods and the following :—

By order of Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Mistry, administrator of the estate of the late Pestonjee Rustomjee Toorkey—

3 Marwine Jewels and apron, lady's gold watch, gilt chain, &c.

On MONDAY next, the 4th January at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

A quantity of cotton, woollen, and silk goods, consisting of muslin and silk velvet and checks, plush, China painted silk, plush, flowered silk, twill, flannel coats, woollen drawers, waterproof coats, and cotton white shirts.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on TUESDAY, the 5th January, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Devkavahoo, consisting of gold, silver and pearl ornaments, iron safe, pictures, copper and brass pots, cupboard, silver vessels, cotton and silk clothes, globe lamps, benches, chairs, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KOOMARWADA STREET, NEAR DOORGADEVI, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 5th January, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Gunput Babajee Hirway and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Dhondabai widow of Luxmon Nuthoojee, and her son Kassinath Luxmon, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of January 1888 and the 13th day of January 1890, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, at new Town, fronting on the west side of Koombharwada Street, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said parties hereto of the one part registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2717,2717, New No. 9724 old survey No. 161,161, new survey No. 5618 containing by admeasurement 151 4-9 square yards and assessed by the Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7676, street No. 252,254 and bounded on the east by the said Koombharwada Street, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the house of Anundibai, widow of Mool Sumbhajee, and on the south by the house of Ramaya Appuya.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Sale of Valuable Landed Property in Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, outside the Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 8th January, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Habibkhan Vullud Esmulkhan Pathan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of November, 1887, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of Fazendaree ground, situate on the east side of Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, in the subdistrict of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, formerly assessed under No. 86, and now under ward No. 3646, and street No. 28 to 21, which said land contains by admeasurement 175 9/6 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Hassumkhan Ladkhan, on the south by the house of Syed Ebrahim Oosman, on the east by Peerkhan Ladkhan Lane, and on the south by the house of Ragoo Sootar, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Hubibkhan Vullud Osmalkhan Pathan and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 30th January next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Hope Hall," Mazagon, near the Hancock Bridge, the very valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate marble clock, strikes hours and half-hours, Singer's sewing machine on stand, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, large size aviary with birds, Persian carpets, rich oilpaintings, large size cooking stove, rich table ornaments lady's side saddle, Poona and standard roses and other choice plants, pigeon house with pigeons, &c., the property of Captain J. P. Naller.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 30, 1891.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LARGE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.......................... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NOW READY—6th EDITION,

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

23 bales grey shirtings
4 cases white flannel
3 „ colored checks
4 „ indigo ground prints
2 „ white striped prints
3 „ white nainsooks, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 30, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE BHANDUP ESTATE.

BHANDUP ESTATE.

In pursuance of advertisement already published for the sale of the above property on the 4th of November last, Notice is hereby given that the sale of the said property will take place on MONDAY, the 4th January, 1892, at 4 p.m., in the office of the undersigned, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

The property is sold under instructions of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the High Court, Suit No. 459 of 1888. His Highness Shreemant Malhar Rao Holkar and others, versus Dadabhoy Cursetjee Ashburner, and in pursuance of the Final Decree made in the said Suit, and the description of the property is as follows :—

All that extensive tract of land, containing by admeasurement about 1,311 acres, situate in the Island of Salsette, in the Zilla of Tanna, and consisting of the entire village of Bhandup, and portions of the villages of Navoor and Canjoor, respectively, together with a pucca-built upper-storeyed bungalow and the premises well known as the Bandup Distillery, consisting of various buildings and the said bungalow, and the distillery premises are within a few minutes' walk of the G. I. P. Railway Company's station at Bhandup. A line of rails thrown alongside the distillery warehouses runs into the trunk line of the Railway Company aforesaid, on the opposite side of which is a creek, which floats at flood-tides ordinary country vessels. There are several wells and tanks on the estate, some of which provide the bungalow and the distillery premises with copious supplies of water conveyed through a long line of iron pipes.

There are various descriptions of trees growing on the estate, amongst which are principally brab trees, date trees, and mango trees. There is also a small forest which produces valuable teak rafters and ordinary firewood.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NAGDEVI ROAD AND BHAJI PALA STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th January, 1892, at 3-30 and 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Abdul Kadar Ismaelji Motiwala, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of February, 1890, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mahomedbhoy bin Ameeroodin Chandabhoy, the following properties :—

LOT No. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th January, 1892, at 3-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 52 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 19, and now under ward No. 723, street Nos. 41-43, all which premises are situate on the south of Bhaji Pala Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east formerly by the property of Kamloodin Abdoolali and now that of the Bora Jamat, on the west by the property of Noorally Abdoolally Kamaroodin, on the north by the Bhaji Pala Street, and on the south formerly by the property of Abdoolally Ismalji and now by that of the Bora Jamat, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahomedbhoy Amroodin Chandabhoy.

LOT No. 2.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th January, 1892, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage tenement, or building standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 18, and now under ward No. 245, street Nos. 182-186, all which premises are situate at or on the east side of Goolam Mohidin Dewji Street, at Nagdevi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the said Goolam Mohidin Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Hussain Agim Munsoor, and on the south by the passage of the Mosque and by the property of Ebrahim Saheb Koknee, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mahomedbhoy Amroodin Chandabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, December 30, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 29.

THE London Stock Exchange reopened yesterday after the Christmas holidays; but quotations were the same as they closed at last Thursday, the only fresh item of financial news being the withdrawal of about £150,000 in Gold from the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver in London was still 43¾d. per oz.; but in New York it was ¼ cent higher, at 95 cents, Exchange on London having advanced ⅜ cent to 4. 84½ dollars. Paris quotations also come unaltered.

The price of ready Cotton in New York yesterday was 3-16 cent. lower than it closed at before the holidays, at 7⅞ cents per lb. and March Futures were 9 points down, at 7·71 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (presumably since the 24th instant) were 101,000 bales; and the total figures for the present season now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Saturday and Monday's Receipts	101,000	101,000	87,000
Since 1st Sept.	4,417,000	4,322,000	4,183,000

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay returns for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 10,00,837
„ „ Branches	„	„ 2,86,273
Other Deposits	Dec.	„ 42,65,439
Government Securities	„	„ 10,701
Loans	„	„ 3,33,869
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„ 2,76,145
Cash with other Banks	„	„ 26,577
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„ 29,13,859

With the Presidency Bank open but for four days out of the period covered by the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon for yesterday, and with little fresh business passing in that time, such movement as there has been in the different items making up the return has again been principally in Private Deposits, which had diminished since the end of the previous week, by some 42½ lakhs, owing doubtless, mainly to the withdrawals which ordinarily take place on the eve of holidays during which the Banks are closed, and at the end of the year. The diminution in the Cash Balance by 29 lakhs, shown above, and making the Balance stand at 297½ lakhs, is considerably less than was disclosed by the previous return, *viz.*, 47 lakhs, notwithstanding that the heavier private withdrawals had, with an increase of 2¾ lakhs in Bills Discounted more than counterbalanced, however by a further decrease in Loans made the apparent increase in trade requirements 42 lakhs, against 38 lakhs, this result being due to a material accession to Government Deposits.

COTTON has again been taken to only a small extent here to-day in a quiet market; and rates for new stuff have receded Re. 1 per candy. Exporters have again bought nothing; and the purchases by local spinners sum up only 580 bales of new Cotton, made up of 200 bales each of Jalgaum, at Rs. 167; and Dhulia, at Rs. 162; 50 cwts. of Kuranja at Rs. 178; and Nugger, at Rs. 177; and 80 Barsee, at Rs. 188-9 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been quiet in tone to-day, and very little fresh business has transpired; but quotations in both markets are quite unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,611	bales.
Wheat	55,114	cwts.
Linseed	5,076	„
Gingelly	25,725	„
Poppyseed	4,134	„
Groundnuts	613	„
Castorseed	3,477	„

FREIGHTS are quiet and without change in quotation, but with next to nothing doing. A little business has transpired for Liverpool, in ready Seeds at 22s. and measurement cargo, at 23s. to 23s. 6d. per ton; also for January shipment of Wheat to Hull, at 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE on the Banks' reopening to-day after the Christmas holidays has been steady at the closing rates of the 24th instant; but the market has been very quiet all day, with practically no business passing either way, and the market closed with, perhaps, a slightly steadier feeling at the following quotations for ready business :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4⅜d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·77.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER, on the resumption of business to-day, has been weak, and somewhat lower rates have been named for Fours, both for Money and Account, at 106 13-16 for cash and the approaching Settlement, and 106⅞ for the 2nd February account; but the market strengthened towards the close, and 106⅞ was the final cash quotation for Fours for Money, 105 has been named for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—This market has remained closed for the holidays.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 12th December, 1891 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a. p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 20,49,511-0-3 Public Deposits at Branches „ 20,27,045-9-0	40,76,586	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,56,69,461	1 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,58,209	11
Sundries	4,74,554	11
Total Rs.	3,67,78,812	9
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	50,50,895	3
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	64,39,812	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	19,69,233	11
Bills discounted and purchased	64,92,081	4
Balances with other Banks	8,85,986	5
Bullion	15,498	4
Dead stock	3,03,412	0
Stamps	12,111	3
Sundries	16,463	11
	2,23,28,005	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	1,44,50,807	8
Rs.	3,67,78,812	9

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes to-morrow, Wednesday, 30th at 8 a.m. Cable Hongkong-Bolinao interrupted.

Telegrams for Philippine Islands forwarded by post no extra charge, no extra address.

Moulmein-Bangkok route interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th December, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	28	6	10 p.m.	14	9
Teheran	29	1	34 p.m.	..	48
Suez	29	2	25 p.m.	..	44

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 29 December, 1891.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	11	—	1
„ Kurrachee	...	22	—	1
„ Madras	...	40	..	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 28th December, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	·978
Temperature of the Air	·76
Wet Bulb Thermometer	·8
Dew Point	·5
Relative humidity of Air	·491
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	6·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	0·0
General Directions of Wind *	ESE, ENE, N, NW, NW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	327

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DHARWAR.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON.—December 25, at Dharwar, the wife of A. R. Anderson, Resident Engineer, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LEASK.—December 29, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay the wife of James Leask, Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1891.

THE Treaties of Commerce between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, constituting a sort of zollverein, are professedly justified by the necessity of meeting the results of the ultra-Protectionism of France, Russia, and the United States. The German Government publishes a historical review of its commercial policy and gives as the immediate reason for concluding new Treaties the fact that nearly all the existing Treaties expire on the 1st February, 1892, and that the recent increase of protection in France foreshadowed a further rise in the import duties of that country—an example seemed likely to be followed by Spain, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, and Switzerland. Russia and the United States are also making their tariffs prohibitive. The German Government was obliged to look round for fresh markets, which could only be found by mutual concessions and compensations with Austria, Italy, Belgium, and other States, and negotiations were opened with them accordingly. It appears that efforts were made to bring Spain into the new arrangement; but France being a customer for Spanish wines to the extent of £10,000,000 sterling the proposal was not accepted. Senor Castelar has now been sent on an informal mission to Paris to induce the French Government to modify the new tariff in a sense favourable to Spain and a good deal will depend on the measure of success attained by this mission. Meanwhile, the great influence of the Central Powers is being exerted to bring Roumania, Servia, Sweden, and Norway into the new commercial system, which if thus extended may possibly become the most formidable commercial league known to history. The Treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary is dated the 6th December and expires in December 1903—unless one year's notice be given by either of the high contracting parties. Practically, the new zollverein, if such it can be called, may be terminated at any time. The preamble of the Treaty states that it was dictated by the desire to make the commercial relations between the two Empires more intimate, and also by the hope that a Treaty between the allied Powers would serve for a basis for similar Treaties with others.

The desire to draw other Powers into the system of the Triple Alliance is far more likely to furnish the true explanation of this remarkable commercial pact than the professed necessity of combatting the new French tariff, the McKinley Act, and the equally prohibitive Russian customs. The origin of the idea is of much older date than either of these latter day developments of the Protectionist spirit, which Cobden and Bright imagined they had laid for ever. In 1885, not for the first time, the subject of an Austro-German Zollverein or Customs Union was discussed. Count Andrassy was the originator of the idea. It was especially welcomed in Hungary, which hoped to gain access to German markets for horses, cattle, and corn. Prince Bismarck then as now strenuously opposed the project, his opposition being grounded on the interests of the farmers of Brandenburg and Pomerania, from whom he drew much of his political influence. In those provinces every one was—and still is—strongly Protectionist. The competition of the producers of the more fortunately circumstanced cultivators and producers of stock in the fertile Danubian provinces with their better climate was dreaded above all things. Prince Bismarck has lost no time in making known his entire disapproval of the resuscitation of this scheme in an aggravated form. General Von Caprivi in unfolding the reasons for concluding the new Treaties endeavoured to console the German Protectionists for the sacrifices they are called upon to make. Wearing his full military uniform, booted and spurred, with his hands resting on the hilt of his sword, Prince Bismarck's successor replied in advance to the objections which the Ex-Chancellor was certain to urge: indeed it was generally believed that that irate champion of Protection pure and simple, would be present in the Chamber to join battle at once. But the general expectation was disappointed, the Prince writing his opinion for the Hamburg *Nachrichten*, instead of delivering it *viva voce*. He claims that the Reichstag shall have ample time to discuss a project which has occupied the Government eighteen months. It would be "a reflection on the efficiency of Parliamentary institutions," this great constitutionalist maintains, if the Reichstag were not able to make good its right on such an occasion. General Von Caprivi's speech is described as one of the finest masterpieces of oratory and statesmanship ever heard in the German Parliament, and it could only have gained in dramatic effect from a reply in the same vein. The Minister declared that it did not suffice in these days to simply oppose the working classes; it is necessary to meet them half-way. He expressed his belief that the time is not far distant when the European States face to face with trans-Atlantic competition, would be wiser than to pour forth their blood on battle-fields and wage war with the tariffs and statutes instead of with arms. The elevation and boldness of the note thus struck created a great impression, and elicited applause even from the Socialist benches. He did not venture to preach Free Trade, even between the allied Powers. He claimed that the Protectionist policy had done much to stimulate German manufactures and commerce, but pointed out that if the present prohibitive system, which had led to overproduction and a falling off in the rate of increase of exports were continued without modification, there must come a time when factory after factory must be closed. To avoid this calamity new foreign markets must be found by reciprocal concessions with friendly Powers. The German farmers he maintained could not subsist without some measure of protection; they are not in the same category with the large English landed proprietors who resisted the abolition of the Corn Laws; they are small farmers who had great difficulty in keeping their heads above water. If they were unable to hold their own all classes would suffer from the shock to the general well-being. It is only proposed to reduce the duty on corn by 1s. 6d., which can, the Government consider, be borne by the farming class without succumbing to foreign competition. The wine duties are lowered in the case of cheap German and Italian wines, which will keep out Bordeaux and "artificial" high priced wines—that is to say French wines. The products of industry are dealt with in the same manner, the object being to obtain access to friendly markets while keeping out as far as possible the products of countries which, like the United States, have adopted "a most selfish and reckless customs policy." The Minister disclaims any secret motive behind the new Treaties; there is no desire, he affirms, to interfere with the neutrality or independence of Belgium or Switzerland; the only object is to find markets by giving something in return. He confesses, however, that in regard to the Powers constituting the Triple Alliance there is a desire to enable them to better support the burdens imposed by costly armaments; each Power wishes its allies to be strong.

The effect of the new Treaties on the trade of Great Britain will be in some respects beneficial. Under the most favoured nation clauses—the existence of which Lord Salisbury lamented so bitterly, British agricultural and industrial products will profit by whatever reductions are made by either of the five States—for the advantage of the others. The gain will not be much in the case of Germany; but few articles exported by England are much affected by the reductions in the German tariff. It is different in respect of Austria, which has made reductions for the benefit of Germany and Italy that will be useful to English trade. The concessions made by Germany to Belgium in the matter of manufactured goods will be equally available for British manufactures such as unbleached woollens, coarse cotton stuffs, railway axles, tin plates, mill machinery, steam-engines, woollen and coarse jute yarns. The reductions given by Austria will equally profit Great Britain and include cotton and woollen goods, iron, steel and tin plates, tools and machinery of all kinds. The ingenuity displayed in effecting reductions which will not benefit France is noticeable. Thus Italian red wines of the coarse kind used to make up other wines, are accorded a reduction of duty by which the French, who only export finished wines, will not profit. Italy reduces the duty on beer, which France does not export, but Germany does—as also Great Britain. The mania for exclusive dealing in commercial matters is spreading. The Spanish Government, emulous of what has just been accomplished elsewhere, is drawing up a new tariff which is a complete victory for the Protectionists, fixing very high duties for the nations with whom there are no Treaties and giving the Government power to accord the scheduled minima, or even to go below them for nations that enter into commercial Treaties with Spain, and give equivalent concessions. The most favoured nation clause is not to be again introduced into any Treaty, the Spanish Cabinet evidently sharing Lord Salisbury's abhorrence of that provision, which was so much in favour for the last thirty years.

THE American President, in his Message to Congress, and Mr. Forster, the Secretary to the Treasury, in his recent report on the working of the McKinley Tariff, have spoken with unreserved satisfaction of the working of the new tariff, both from the consumers' and the producers' point of view. There is distinct evidence, Mr. Forster says, that new industries have been created by it, and amongst these, we suppose, must be the tin manufacture, the introduction of which was celebrated during the Ohio Election by the wearing of tin badges—made of real American tin, and not of the article from South Wales—by Mr. McKinley's supporters. But it would be interesting to cross-examine Mr. Forster on that particular point, and to ask him if the exclusion of tin from South Wales for the sake of building up a tin industry in the United States has had any influence upon other industries, notably upon the petroleum trade. To distribute petroleum, tin cases are necessary, and the Democrat who challenged one of Mr. McKinley's supporters to roof a house with *bonâ fide* American tin, thereby cast serious doubt upon the ability of the Americans to put up their petroleum in their own tin at easy rates. But the Russian tariff, which in this respect is framed on decidedly uncommercial principles, is almost equally protective against the South Wales tin in which the Baku petroleum is packed. This, notwithstanding, the shipments of petroleum to Bombay from Batoum rose in four years from fifteen lakhs of gallons to over a crore of lakhs, while the receipts of United States petroleum fell in the same period from fifty-eight million gallon to twenty-nine million gallons a year. It might have been supposed, therefore, that in the interests of the petroleum trade, Congress would have done well not to have added to the cost of packing cases by practically prohibiting the imports of South Wales tin. But the cost of tin packing cases will in time assume only secondary importance. The trade between Batoum and the East, which, as we have seen, has already assumed enormous proportions, is likely to be transformed as soon as the arrangements now in progress for shipping in bulk, in tank steamers, instead of in tin cases, are completed. The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, in the course of a long article on the subject, demonstrates the vast possibilities which lie before the petroleum trade in the East. Batoum, we are told, is destined to become even more largely than it now is the distributing centre for the Asiatic market, though ultimately the Farther East will derive its supplies from Vancouver, whence the produce of the large oil-fields of North-Western Canada will be distributed. But the trade of the future is to be carried in tank steamers, and the Liverpool paper tells us that steps are being taken to erect storage tanks at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Shanghai, and elsewhere in the East. Our own information to a certain extent confirms this. A powerful syndicate has been formed for shipping Russian petroleum to India and the Farther East in tank steamers; but it is at least premature to say that storage tanks are about to be erected at Bombay. For the present that part of the experiment will, we believe, be limited to Calcutta, where we hear that steps have already been taken for the erection of the necessary storage tanks, though it is not expected that the arrangements will be in working order for some months. It is not anticipated, however, that we shall see tank steamers in Bombay just yet. Here there would be great difficulties in the way. There is no pier alongside of which the "tankers" could lie, and they would not be allowed to discharge in the Prince's or Victoria Dock. But the future of tank distribution, whether by land or sea, is not to be doubted. Tank steamers have for some time carried petroleum from Batoum to some of the Mediterranean ports, and the petroleum used as fuel on the Transcaspian railway is carried in cistern cans each containing two thousand four hundred gallons. No question of physical possibility, therefore, remains to be decided. Still, the problem would not be solved merely by bringing petroleum to Bombay in a tank steamer and storing it in a reservoir at Mazagon. The question would remain how having got the oil here, it should be distributed through India. It would be no small undertaking to organize a service of tank wagons and tank carts—a network of tanks, so to speak, would be necessary—in order to convey petroleum to the up-country markets. The expense would be enormous, and at the best much leakage, voluntary and involuntary, would attend upon the process. In Singapore the problem, it is suggested, would be much easier. There, in proximity to the tin mines of Selangor and Perak, it would be the easiest thing in the world to make tin cases, in which petroleum could be distributed from the Singapore reservoir. This, however, is looking somewhat far ahead. Meanwhile an endeavour is being made to demonstrate that tank transport is dangerous, and the attention of the Suez Canal Company is being called to the risk that would attend the operation of this scheme. But this is said to be a manœuvre of the American Companies, who naturally would not look with favour upon the competition of "tankers" against the sailing ships which bring petroleum to India round by the Cape, and if it be the case, as we are told, that the insurance on steamers carrying oil in bulk is less than that upon steamers carrying it in tin, the objection is not likely to be sustained.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND, at the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company, was able, as he always seems to be, to tell a hopeful tale to the shareholders, and whatever may have been their misgivings when he began to recount the increasing amount of opposition on the Indian lines, he was able to raise their spirits and send them cheerfully away. The year he reviewed had begun under unfavourable auspices as he had warned them it would at the last meeting. The four years ending with 1890 had been marked by brilliant trade. But a whirlwind of speculation had been generated, which, having run its course, culminated in serious disaster. Though their own business was healthy it had nevertheless suffered, and their receipts were some £150,000 less during the year just ended than for the previous twelve months, owing to diminution in freights and the loss of two ships. But the item dealing with the passenger traffic is the most interesting. The Company's ships, notwithstanding depression elsewhere, had carried more passengers than in the year before, and this in face of opposition from the French and Austrian subsidised lines and American and Canadian lines across the Pacific. The Japan branch of their service, it appears, is that from which the Company has most to hope. Though they have had no contract as to China or Japanese mails, which are now run across the Atlantic and over the Canadian railways, the Company has a Farther East trade of its own which has continued to flourish. Sir Thomas Sutherland impressed this upon the shareholders, and at the same time to the "globe-trotting" section of the community he took the opportunity of pointing out the advantages offered by this route. He believed that before long American holiday-makers will find it, despite the greater length of time, pleasanter to go to England by the Pacific route than by the Atlantic. Considering however the pace at which the average American takes his holiday it is to be doubted whether there is so much in this as the ever-hopeful chairman of the P. and O. Company would have us believe. Doubtless those who are usually known as globe-trotters as distinguished from those who merely make the tour of Europe, may avail themselves of the facilities the P. and O. Company offers; but no one could for a moment imagine it will ever prove a serious competitor with trans-Atlantic lines. Sir Thomas's assurance as to the further opening up of the Pacific Ocean to steam navigation involves possibilities as yet but dimly realised may be quite true. Yet it is more likely that the American will contribute largely to the P. and O. coffers under the headings of freights to China and Japan and to Australia than of passengers. The trans-Pacific passenger traffic however is increasing. The Company is issuing "round the world" tickets, and as a home contemporary observes it is now becoming regarded "a necessary part of a gentleman's education" to go round the world, as was the grand tour of Europe a century ago. Of course the P. and O. Company is in a great measure responsible for the eccentricities of "Pagett, M. P.," but it is, or will be, if its "round the world" facilities continue, worthy to take rank as one of the great civilising agencies of the century. The chairman, we notice, could not let pass the opportunity of referring to the *vagabonds de l'ocean* which ran through the Suez Canal during the time of the "boom" in 1890 in greater numbers, light, than during the whole of the previous seven years, in search of freights. Though this may have been detrimental to the P. and O. Company, it was to the advantage of the Indian trader and also of the Indian passenger, who was able on many occasions to get a cheap passage home and accommodation which could nowhere be improved upon. And in the face of the falling rupee the middle-class Anglo-Indian has a great affection for vessels which are vulgarly called tramps.

THE Egyptian Government and the Suez Canal Company have finally agreed as to the conditions for the construction and working by the letter of a steam tramway and a fresh-water canal between Port Said and Ismailia. The line will be of 75 centimetres gauge, and will be used exclusively for the conveyance of mails, passengers, and the company's service. Thirty kilometres of rails had been previously laid by the company, and it is expected that the entire work will be completed at the end of next year. The Company is to maintain the tramway until the Government has constructed a line connecting Port Said with the general railway system.

THE British and German East African Delimitation Commission, a Zanzibar telegram says, will shortly start for the interior, for the purpose of determining the frontier between the two spheres of influence from the sea to the Victoria Nyanza. Consul Lieutenant C. S. Smith, R.N., has been appointed British Commissioner, and it is believed that Dr. Peters will act for Germany.

A GERMAN provincial paper publishes letters from Saadani, dated Oct. 24, which state that the English missionary, Mr. Lings, of Usukuma, arrived at that date on the southern side of the Victoria Nyanza, and reported that a European, a survivor of the ill-fated Zelewski expedition, was in the hands of the Wahehes. The Sultan of the Wahehes, he further stated, had known nothing for some time of the attack on the German expedition, but had since executed five of the chiefs who had taken part in it.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

THE ACCIDENT TO PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The statement that owing to the serious nature of the accident Prince Christian's eye has been removed, is now confirmed.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The *Times* Washington correspondent telegraphs that a Free Silver Coinage Bill will probably pass the House of Representatives this session, but not the Senate.

POSSIBLE APPOINTMENT FOR LORD RANDOLPH.

The *Standard* this morning states that the nomination of Lord Randolph Churchill as British Ambassador at St. Petersburg is not impossible.

DEATH OF A BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.

The Right Hon. Sir William White, British Ambassador at Constantinople, who was on a visit to Berlin, died this morning from a severe attack of influenza.

A RUSSIAN SECRET SOCIETY.

St. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.

A secret society plotting against the Czar has been discovered in Russian Poland, many students, officials, and officers being concerned therein. Numerous arrests have been made.

THE EGYPTIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CAIRO, Dec. 28.

It has been arranged that Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff remains as Under-Secretary for the Public Works Department in Egypt.

Correction.

In the New York telegram of 26th instant read "Broad-street report indicates that the crop of cotton will total 8,500,000 bales not 4,500,000."

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi on Sunday, the 27th.

FIGHT ON THE GILGIT FRONTIER.

THE ENEMY DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

Latest news from the Gilgit frontier states that the Hunza and Nagar tribesmen have been defeated with heavy loss, but casualties on the side of the little field-force advancing up the Hunza river were very small, and included no British Officers. The British Officers and the troops under their orders showed great daring in the action. Full details have not reached India, but an accurate account of the affair may be taken from the following :—Captain Bradshaw being summoned to Gilgit to consult with Colonel Durand, Captain Colin Mackenzie was left in charge of the force holding Nilt on the right bank of the Hunza river, immediately opposite Nilt, while the tribesmen were holding a strong position at Miyan. Lines of sangars were built by the tribesmen, who considered themselves safe from direct attack behind these. Owing to the precipitous cliffs, Miyan was thought unscaleable, but Captain Mackenzie having apparently received information that an escalade might be successfully attempted arranged a bold plan of attack on the 20th inst., sending fifty picked Goorkhas of the Kashmir Body-guard Regiment, under the leadership of Lieutenant Manners-Smith, to scale the Miyan cliffs supported by fifty more sepoys of the same regiment, under Lieutenant Taylor of the 3rd Sikhs. The occupants of the sangars were prevented doing much mischief to the attacking party by a terrific concentrated fire directed upon them by the main body of Captain Mackenzie's troops. After a short but sharp resistance the tribesmen were driven from their position. Their losses were seventy killed and many wounded, while one hundred and eighteen were taken prisoners. Only four sepoys of the attacking party were wounded. The enemy finding their lines of defence pierced fled in a panic, Captain Mackenzie followed in pursuit at once with the greater portion of his force to prevent them rallying and making a fresh stand at any of the numerous forts on the river which was successful. Miyan, Gulmit, and Pisan were occupied in succession. The troops halted for the night at Pisan, worn out with the day's hard work. Captain Mackenzie pushed further up the valley on the 21st and captured Lina on the right of the Hunza bank of the river, and Phikar on the left. No opposition of any consequence was met with in the pursuit. Dr. Robertson, acting Political Agent, who accompanied Captain Mackenzie wrote from Phikar that the town of Nagar itself would be occupied the same night. Jafarkhan, the Nagar chief, had made a complete submission, and his son Uzr Khan had fled to Hunza.

Colonel Durand will probably be incapacitated from active work for six weeks at least, owing to the formation of an abscess in his wound.

Major Hill and six officers, who have been deputed for special work at Gilgit, left Bandipur on the 27th for their trying journey over the passes. One hundred and fifty coolies accompany the party.

APPEAL FOR FORESTS BEING OPENED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 29.

An influential deputation of the leading bankers and merchants waited upon the Collector Mr. Keyser to represent that the City Panjrapole is now full with 400 cattle. Several owners are anxious to send their cattle, but the Panjrapole is unable to meet the growing want, especially as the price of forage was very high. The deputation also added that the directors and mahajans of Poona are willing to pay small fees, provided Government forests are opened for grazing purposes ; and unless Government afforded this aid, large numbers of cattle must perish. Mr. Keyser expressed his willingness to refer the matter to the Government with his support and recommendation. The deputation then thanked Mr. Keyser, and left.

THE SEVENTH INDIAN CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

When the Congress opened this morning, the President at the outset called for cheers for Mr. William Ewart Gladstone who had the day before completed his eighty-second year. The call was heartily responded to.

The first business of the sitting was a resolution moved by Mr. S. Bannerjee, that the Congress should re-affirm the conclusions arrived at by all previous Congresses, namely, that India could never be well or justly governed until they were allowed through elected representatives a voice in the legislature of their country. The mover, in a stirring speech, remarked that the Congress had reason to be well satisfied with what it had already done. There was now a Bill before Parliament dealing with the question of Councils, and the Congress had brought that question within the range of practical politics. That was the question which lay at the root and branch of their existence, the question of the police which they took up was now being earnestly discussed by different governments, whilst the question of income-tax, he had reason to believe, was receiving consideration with the object of raising the minimum taxable income from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. After a hearty support the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Pringle Kennedy moved that the Congress affirm that fifty millions of the population yearly dragged out a miserable existence, and are on the verge of starvation, largely due to exclusion of people from administrative control, extravagant military administration, and short-sighted land revenue administration ; the remedies being reduced military cost and establishment of agricultural banks.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha supported the motion and dealt with the excessive military expenditure which he characterised as absolutely unnecessary and unjust.

It was also decided by the Congress that they were of opinion that to insure the adequate protection and efficient defence of the country it was desirable that Government should conciliate Indian public opinion, and encourage Indians to defend their homes. Further, Government should modify the Arms Act, establish a military college in India for natives for training as commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and organize throughout the more warlike races a system of military service, and authorize a system of volunteering, such as obtained in England.

The Congress also passed a resolution that it was essential that all examinations for civil branches of the public service in India should be henceforth held in India instead of England.

Pundit Ajudianath moved that the Congress advocate the reduction of the Salt Tax by at least the amount of its latest enhancement ; also the raising of the income taxable minimum from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000; and that persistent pressure be put by the Government of India on all provincial administration to induce them to carry out in its integrity the excise policy enunciated in *Government Gazette* of March last year. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The delegates also strongly advocated the complete separation of executive and judicial functions, extension of trial by jury, withdrawal of the power of setting aside acquittals by juries, introduction into the Code of Criminal Procedure of provisions enabling accused persons to claim to be committed to Sessions instead of being tried by magistrates, and the fundamental reform of the police administration, by selecting for higher posts gentlemen of higher capacity, and more in touch with the respectable portions of the community and less addicted to military pretensions.

The day's sitting terminated by the passing of a resolution affirming the importance of increasing the public expenditure on all branches of education.

The *Mail* remarks :—Surely Mr. Ananda Charlu, President of the Congress, was straining a point when he asserted at Nagpur that famine in the Madras Presidency and attendant evils are answerable for the comparative failure of the numerous Bradlaugh funds in this Presidency. Famine has so far been very local, and has moreover been confined to two or three of the poorest districts.

THE PARSEE CRICKETEERS AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

To-day Allahabad closed their first innings for 87 runs. In their second venture they scored 288 runs, to which Douglas contributed 20, Jones, 156 ; Walker, 85 ; Gibson, 11 ; Hilliard, 8 ; and Pike 7 ; while Brown, Kurwan, Chesney, and Rambler were all 0, with Elliot to bat. Allahabad closed their second innings with nine wickets down. Pavri bowled magnificently and captured all the nine wickets. The Parsees fielded most miserably ; ten catches were missed, but Cooper kept his wicket splendidly, and did not give a single bye. The Parsees in their second innings scored 30, with 3 wickets down. Jamshed Patell scored 3 runs, Kanga, 3 ; Cooper, 0 ; Mody 8, not out ; and extras 3. Gibson took one wicket and Kurwan two. The match was a drawn one. The Parsee Captain played from first to last for more than one hour and a-half and snatched the match out of the fire. The Parsee Captain and two other representatives, Pavri and Cooper, were invited to dinner, and some very fine speeches were made by Messrs. Badshaw, Chesney, and Patell. The match was quite a treat to the spectators. The Parsee fielding was knocked to pieces by the brilliant display of Jones.

THE MADRAS THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The annual meeting of the Theosophical Society, held last evening, was attended by Colonel Olcott, Dr. Stockholm, Count Wachtmester, Miss Muller, Dr. Emma Ryder, of Bombay, Mr. Krighley, and Mr. Edge, all of whom addressed the audience composed of natives.

THE S. S. UMTATA.

The steamer Umtata has been finally abandoned by its owners, and the Lloyds agents have taken charge of her in the interest of the under-writers, who will lose about £40,000.

MADRAS RACES.

The following are the result of the races that were run this morning :—

ADYAR PLATE.

Mr. Chamundi's Southminister, 10st. 2lb., T. Kendall 1
Mr. Woolmer's Minden, 8st. 5lb., Ebrahim 2
Time—2 min. and 22 secs.

THE VELLACHERRI STEEPLE-CHASE.

Mr. J. L. Stewart's Safe Cure, 9st. 10lb., Owner... 1
Captain Holmes' Chippaway, 9st. 11lb., Mr. Humfrey 2
Mr. Armstrong's Judy, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Holmes... 3
Time—3 min. and 28 secs.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Mr. Farmer's Sirius, 8st 7lb, Ryder 1
Mr. Farmer's Plebian, 9st. 7lb., Ahmed 2
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's Turkish Flag, 9st. 13lb., Ebrahim 3
Also ran Arab Chief, Shanghai, Nugget, and Bendigo. Time—2 min. and 58 secs.

THE WELTER.

Mr. Chamundi's Whirlwind, 10st. 12lb., T. Kendall 1
The Hon. R. H. De Montmorency's Lindenow, 10st. 7lb, Mr. Bowly 2
Mr. J. L. Stewart's Might, late Mite, 10st, Owner 3
Also ran Eclipse. Time—2 min. and 8½ secs.

THE VIZIANAGRAM STAKES.

Mr. George's Frisky, 10st. 1lb., Ryder 1
Mr. Farmer's Mite, 9st. 4lb., T. Kendall 2
Mr. Garstin's Little Shamrock, 8st. 9lb., Bowen. 3
Also ran Zouave and Pickle. Time—1 min. and 22 secs.

THE MADRAS CRICKET CLUB.

The Madras Cricket Club scored 269 runs in their first innings against the Ceylon team which totalled 122. The visitors are doing better in the second innings.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here day before yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, Dec. 28.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here three days ago in the evening.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall left here three days ago in the evening.

COLOMBO, Dec. 29.

The Oriental Line mail steamer Austrell arrived from Suez.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

We must congratulate the Master on having shown his subscribers such excellent sport as we had this morning. No time was lost in moving off directly those who came out to the meet by train were in their saddles, and about a mile from the tents a couple of hounds got on to the track of as plucky a jack as ever raced to the hills for dear life. The remainder of the pack were soon put on to the line, but for nearly two miles they could not catch up the leading hounds. The pace was very fast, and those whose nerves or steeds would not allow them to really gallop over the Melon Ground were left a long way behind The line took us to the right of Kaleena tank, then due east, skirting the hill, but there the plucky jack having made up his mind to give us a good run, instead of heading straight for the marshes, turned to the left, and made for the Marole valley. This turn enabled everybody to come up, and we all settled down for a steady gallop northwards, leaving the village of Saar on our left, and the nullah not 100 yards away on our right. The pace here was not quite so fast, but it improved again after the line took us across the nullah, and made north-east towards the back-water. A ford was quickly found ; through it we splashed, then right away through the blackthorn covert, and out on to the Coorla Road, quite close to the bridge. From the road to the hills we ride through the best and prettiest part of our country, and another mile brings us to the foot of the hills. Here jack is viewed clambering up the side not 200 yards away. Some go up the hill, others more wisely bear away to the right, and come round the hill to find the pack racing along the valley towards the Tansa pipe. Here on a rising ground close to the jungle the gallant jack is rolled over by some of the leading hounds, but he managed to slip away in the dense covert, and though he is seen more than once by some of the field, the pack could not force him out of the jungle, and were being called off when most of us left to catch the train. We had had a rare gallop of 35 minutes up to the foot of the first hills without a check, and another 10 minutes to where the jack was lost. There were 2 or 3 spills, but nobody hurt, and everybody will no doubt be out again on Thursday to enjoy the sport which the Master with his grand pack of hounds is showing us this season.

SANTA CRUZ.

Dec. 28.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. REDBREAST.

Her Majesty's Man-of-War Redbreast, under the command of Captain H. Preedy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 26th instant. The Redbreast left Bombay on the 11th November last for Kurrachee, where she remained for two days and then sailed for Jask and Bushire, and thence to Busreh. After remaining a week at the latter port she returned to Bushire, where she took in coal, and then left for Kurrachee, arriving there on the 16th December. She has come here for orders and it is not known how long she will remain in Bombay. During the voyage she experienced fine weather throughout.

The sitting of the Italion Chamber on Dec. 5 was extremely stormy and excited, the subject being the internal and ecclesiastical policy of the Government. In the course of the debate the President was obliged to suspend the sitting for some time, as he could not induce a Deputy of the Extreme Left to conform to the regulations. When the sitting was resumed, Signor Crispi advocated some modifications of the Law of Guarantees. He said that Law would be all very well if they had an Apostel at the Vatican, but instead of that they had a Pretender. The Marchese di Rudini replied in a speech of some energy. He said he was not averse from having the question discussed, as it would be the means of dividing parties in the Chamber more clearly. The passages in the Premier's speech in which he asserted his own firm patriotism and liberal views were warmly received. After some more speeches, Signor Curioni moved that the Chamber, having heard the Ministerial declarations, approved the foreign, home, and ecclesiastical policy of the Government, and passed to the order of the day. The discussion was continued on Dec. 7, when, after a protracted and very animated debate, a vote was taken on Signor Curioni's motion, "That the Chamber, having heard the statements of Ministers entirely approves the internal and ecclesiastical policy of the Government, and passes to the Order of the Day." The original motion also included the foreign policy, but this was afterwards suppressed by agreement. The numbers were :—For the motion 248 ; against, 92 ; abstained, 6.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The church of St. Mary Woolnoth, in the City of London, is closed on account of smells. The very latest development of civilisation is an increased quickness, captiousness, and delicacy of the civilised nose. Everybody who knows our own slums, everybody who knows by-streets in foreign towns, everybody who has lived near an American farmhouse or an Arcadian village understands what I mean. Now, formerly, not only the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, but every church in the City, continually reeked of dead citizens, and nobody minded. The vaults were crammed with them ; the little churchyard outside, as big as a dining-table, was piled high with them ; fresh dead citizens were brought in every day ; sometimes there were only boards between the coffins in the vaults and the people in the pews. Nobody minded. The reek—the heavy sickly atmosphere—was considered as part of the Church service. It suggested death and repentance. Children got sore throats and died ; so did the clerks, and the sexton, and the parson, but they went on. Now, such is our degeneracy that, although the vaults of St. Mary Woolnoth are closed and sealed, yet, because there is some little pipe or fissure through which the mephitic breath of the vaults leaks into the church, it must needs be closed ; no more service till no more smell. Are we growing too much civilised ?

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Everybody remembers Charles Dickens's papers on the City churches in *Household Words*. But he was not the most formidable opponent of the old system of burial. There was a certain Dr. Walker, who wrote a book about London burial-grounds, in the year 1844 or thereabouts, a book in which the accumulated facts were so fearful that the old customs were doomed, and we now wonder how such things could have gone on. For instance, at St. Martin's, Ludgate Hill, one of the most ancient churches in London, there was no churchyard at all, but every parishioner had the right of sepulture in the vaults. The bad smells of the church were always giving people sore throats, and in the summer no one would attend the service at all. One would think that the vaults would soon get filled. So they did, but that was no obstacle to the continuance of burials, because every ten years or so the whole contents used to be put on board a barge and taken down the river to be thrown into the sea. That was real respect for the dead, if you please ! Then the churchyards were all provided with a small house, in which a fire was kept burning night and day in order to get rid of the bones and the coffin wood. The private yards were worse than the parish churchyards. One there was close to Clare Market—the site of it is now occupied by the new wing of King's College Hospital—where the bodies were so crowded together that on one occasion it was found utterly impossible to bury a body in the regular manner ; they therefore dug a hole in the corner eight feet deep and stuck the coffin up on end. When I saw the place last it was a small flagged court—an innocent-looking place ; no one would believe that hundreds of people lay buried there—and part of it had been built upon. During the excavations for the hospital I made one or two attempts to see the removal of the coffins, and to ascertain the extent of the burial-ground, but in vain. I was always too early or too late. Close by this private yard was a small Dissenting chapel. They used to bury the dead in the cellar of this chapel, with nothing to protect the people but a loosely-laid floor. How could the world go on like this ? My friends, we are all blind to the things among which we are brought up. The next generation will point to us and ask how we could possibly go in such and such a way. Custom blinds us ; we grow selfish ; needless suffering only touches us when it comes home to us ; we think that wrong things are necessary things ; we tolerate men whom we know to be sweaters, men who live by false pretences, men who sell bad things as good things. Righteous indignation is a very difficult thing to awaken in the public heart. When, however, it is thoroughly aroused—then splinters fly.

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We are going to establish in London, if we can, a Literary Club, such as already exists in New York—a club, that is, of men who are united by the somewhat slender bond of having contributed to the literature of their times. Not necessarily men who live by their work, as novelists, and dramatists, and journalists, but all men who have written books. There are thousands of such men in this country ; they belong to every profession and almost every trade ; they have written on their own profession, on science, art, music, history, biography, antiquarian lore, travels—every conceivable subject. When we speak of authors, we do not mean the shabby impecunious drudge, the publisher's hack, the poor devil whom the world pictures when the word author is pronounced ; we mean all who write or have written ; all who contribute to create the literature of their generation. Why do they want a club ? For many reasons. Because they represent not only the creation of literature, but also the creation of a vast—an enormous—property, the extent and meaning of which are only beginning to be understood, because a club will become a most potent means of defending and preserving that property ; because a club will form a centre at which everything connected with letters may be ventilated, or learned, or set afoot ; because a man of letters should feel that he is a member of a noble profession, and not, as heretofore, only one of a noble army of martyrs. The subscription will at first be modest—only four guineas. The number of members will at first be limited to six hundred. The chairman is Mr. Oswald Crauford, C.M.G., formerly her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Oporto, himself the author of the best book on Portugal ever written, and of two, at least, popular and excellent novels. A general committee, containing many of the best names in literature, is gathering. A club for literary ladies—the Writers' Club—is also being attempted. I wish it every possible success. The president is John Strange Winter.

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Some months ago I ventured to ask why, in this country, there is no recognition of literature in the way of recognition adopted for all other men who serve their country honourably and with distinction. There arose at once the usual mixture of sneers and scoffs and cheap jokes which greets the man who brings along a new thing or revives an old one. In reply to an innovator, all the world begins first by firing off their own prejudices—those in which they have been brought up ; next they bring their guns to bear upon the things they hear—are told that—he has said ; thirdly, they ridicule the things he has never thought of saying. The innovator, if he is a wise man, restrains himself. Presently he invites attention once more to his new thing. The writers then repeat themselves, but with less confidence. He waits again. A third time he comes forward. By this time he has made a few disciples. The opponents then perceive that he is, after all, a real force, to be met seriously. They then behave accordingly, and the measure proposed receives the hearing of the House. My suggestion as to giving titles to literary men is going through the second stage. The obvious things objected are : (1) that the titles would be given to the wrong men—the men who would creep up back stairs and push themselves ; (2) that the other men who did not get titles would be madly jealous ; (3) that nobody wants titles nowadays. Mr. Andrew Lang advances this last proposition in *Longmans' Magazine* ; (4) that authors are "better without"—this is the *Spectator* ; and (5) that no one would know to whom titles should be given. There are perhaps other objections. But all these objections apply equally well to every other profession. Do all other lawyers rejoice when one of their body is made a judge ? I believe not. Is it a matter of general rejoicing among all rich city merchants when one of them is made a knight ? I believe not ; the jealousy argument, in fact, has no real importance. As for the bestowal of distinctions upon the proper men, there would be, under the present order, the same difficulties as regards authors as exist in other professions. The hole-and-corner, back-stairs creeping which is now said to obtain and to be the explanation of titles otherwise inexplicable, will go on whether authors or other people are decorated, so long as the press takes no notice. As soon as the press takes up every title that is conferred and boldly asks why—and what the recipient has done—and gets questions put in the House, and makes things disagreeable for those who have the appointment, so then, and not till then, there will be some regard paid to the national honour, which is deeply concerned with the bestowing of the national distinctions.

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I say, in short, and Max Muller and others, I am happy to say, agree with me, that it is disgraceful, when a nation has only one way of recognising service to the State, to ignore any single class of men following a liberal profession, and, above all, that class whose work, at its highest, is justly regarded as the chief glory of the time. The nation does not honour its great men ; it is honoured by their acceptance of its titles. A peerage would have left Charles Dickens just as great as, and no greater than, before. When, however, Court and Government agree in keeping out a certain class, it is not to be wondered at that the people should accept the fact as a proof of inferiority. Now, for the nation to regard men of letters with any—the least—kind of contempt is bad for literature, and worse—far worse—for the nation. For instance—this I have said before—when the greatest function of the century was celebrated—in June 1887, when all classes of men were invited to be present in the Abbey, when all the professions were represented officially, and, officially, received tickets, one class was conspicuous by its absence. There *was not a single man of letters in the Abbey invited as such* ; *not one*. They were studiously omitted. Perhaps, the ommission was significant. The officials, in fact, said to men of letters : "Your calling has had nothing to do with the Court for fifty years. We have never advised the Sovereign to recognise you before, and we are not going to begin now." Is this, however, a healthy thing for the Court and for the State ?

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Dining at a certain restaurant the other day, there came into the "box" a little party of three Americans. They were American gentlemen, from California, I gathered. That they were not English was presently proved by certain dinner traits. Please do not imagine that I am going to say they ate with their knives. On the contrary, they were so extremely well-bred that I began to tremble about myself. Had I committed any *gauchere* which they might report with contempt ? But there were points of difference. One was that they took potatoes and spinach with pheasant, which is not our custom. That, however, is nothing. The important point was that they drank port with their dinner, instead of after it. And even this was the custom formerly. At the Beefsteak Club, for instance, in the beginning of this century, the only liquors allowed were port and punch. They drank port with their food and after it. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, for instance, when he dined with the club, used to sit down at five. He would eat five steaks one after the other, rubbing each plate with a clove of garlic before it went off for the next steak. He drank port with the steaks, and port afterwards. Sometimes about nine o'clock he would become speechless. Then he touched a hand-bell, and his servants came and carried him off sitting in his chair. So you see the Americans were only doing what we used to do.

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The periodical scare about the Army has come round again. All it means is that we ought to have double or treble the number of men, double the number of ships, and ten times the number of guns. Why do not we have them ? Because there is no Minister who is strong enough, or patriotic enough, or plucky enough, to say to the nation "You must either have conscription or you must pay for the luxury of getting other people to fight for you." Is not that exactly what this discussion means ? We pay twenty millions for our Army. With a little economy and cutting down of the civilian part of it, we might have double the Army for a good deal less than double the money. This simple appeal to the country must be made sooner or later. Let us hope the former rather than the latter. But I fear.

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A sign of the times. Magazines, journals, and papers are multiplying with such rapidity that one hardly notices the latest arrival. The circulation of this magazine reported to be a quarter of a million, of that nearly as much. Piles of penny weeklies ; tons upon tons of penny literature. This means that the School Board has been at work for twenty years. It means millions and millions of new readers ; it means a new world of readers, it means new wants, new demands ; the appearance of a public which is possessed of a new sense—a sixth sense—that of reading ; which reads at all times, and when there is nothing else to do ; which reads for amusement, curiosity, and instruction. Millions upon millions, my dear reader. Try to understand what that may mean in the immediate future. Millions ! The agricultural labourer reads ; he reads his paper every week. At a recent election the Radicals made a point by printing and distributing certain words spoken by Lord Salisbury about them as a class. Let the Conservatives have a care. If the rustics think that the other side are their friends, then the Conservatives are truly dished. But, since the year seventy-one, millions and millions of new readers have been added to the country. You may see on the bookstalls what they read at present. What they will read in the immediate future we do not know.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM WHITE.

Sir William Arthur White, K.C.M.G., whose death is reported by Reuter, was a son of the late Arthur White, of the consular and colonial service. He was born in 1824, and educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He entered the diplomatic service in 1857 as Clerk to the Consulate-General at Warsaw ; was promoted to be Consul at Dantzig in November 1864, and represented French interests at Dantzig during the war between France and Germany in 1870 and 1871. In 1875 he went to Servia as Agent and Consul-General, and was summoned to Constantinople during the Conference held there in December, 1876, and January, 1877. Transferred to Bucharest in 1878, he was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Roumania. He served in the same capacity at Constantinople during the absence of the Ambassador in April, 1885, and conducted in a most able manner the Conferences called for settlement of the Serbo-Bulgarian difficulty. Soon afterwards he returned to Bucharest, and Sir E. Thornton (who had been appointed to succeed Lord Dufferin at Constantinople) come to his post ; but in October 1886, on the reopening of the Bulgarian question, leave of absence was granted to the latter, and Sir W. White returned as Ambassador adinterim afterwards succeeding to the position. He was created K.C.M.G. March 16, 1885.

Information has reached Belgrade of two ferocious raids made by the Malissori, the Albanian tribe whose unruliness has been a source of constant trouble to their Montenegrin and Servian neighbours. A band of 250 Malissori recently set fire to the villages of Poschani and Vranjevce, situate near Tetowo, and began plundering the inhabitants and houses, shooting down four Servians, whose bodies they afterwards cut to pieces. At about the same time some 600 Malissori likewise attacked and pillaged the Servian villages of Kneschina, Raschtani, Dubokido, and Osje, near Kitschewo. In this affair seven Servians were killed. It is declared that the greatest uneasiness prevails among the Servian population in Macedonia, who complain that neither life nor property is safe from the uncivilised Albanian tribesmen.

A Boulogne telegram says a working tailor has laid an information before the Public Prosecutor implicating a man and woman in connection with the mysterious disappearance and alleged murder of Mr. Archibad M'Neill, an English sporting journalist, whose body was found on the Boulogne sands in January 1888, after he had been missing for a fortnight ; the circumstances being such as to cause a considerable sensation at the time. The informer states that his sister-in-law, a woman of indifferent character, had admitted to him that she and her husband were concerned in compassing Mr. M'Neill's death at a seclu[illegible] near the cliffs.

THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I ask space in your columns for a few comments touching the traffic department of the G. I. P. Railway, and beg you will not, in the interests of the Company concerned, deny me the same.

I propose to shew in my present letter how the Company sometimes are unwittingly made to pay the piper ; and would first proceed to shew that the practice of two head-guards running on one and the same goods train is done to their (the Company's) cost. Without, however, entering upon the duties of the head-guard or the guard in charge, as he is called, it would suffice to say that the duty of the second guard or brakesman is of a different nature and chiefly consists in his having to look out for and exchange signals and to apply brake-power when and where needed. Beyond this, the second guard (or brakesman) has absolutely nothing to do save patrolling his train, especially at nights, for the efficiency and safety of which he trusts rather to the responsible guard in charge. The pay of the brakesman ranges from fifteen to thirty-five rupees a month, and that of a head-guard on the goods seldom less than a hundred. When, therefore, two heads run together on the same freight train both do not, and cannot, of course, perform the same description of work. One must of necessity be at the post of the brakesman, the irresponsible nonentity. It follows, then, that when a certain piece of work could be done, for say, Rs. 25 a month, the Company pays, or is made to pay for the same quantity and quality of labour four times as much. In other words, four brakesmen may be had for the price of one head-guard running second. Exceptions to this rule, however, must be made in the case of hands newly entertained or ticket-collectors, &c., put on as second guards to learn the work, and they must necessarily go second for a short time till they pass their prescribed examination. But what I refer to is the reprehensible and persistent practice obtaining almost in every district of two passed guards running together, one doing absolutely nothing. The system, I fear, has grown into a chronic disease on the G. I. P., whose doctors, although not the active perpetrators of the irregularity, have become at least the passive permitters of the evil. The cause that necessitates a brace of heads running together as above indicated is doubtless due to the insufficiency of brakesmen. For, take any district going, and you will find that there are more head guards than either seconds or brakesmen put together in the ratio sometimes of 3 to 1. There is, moreover, a never-ending indent for goods guards for purposes other than their ordinary duty, and drawn from a supply that is never recouped and at best is maintained only at low-water level. Passenger and ballast trains tranship and acting assistants' jobs are invariably filled in, directly or indirectly, by goods guards, who have also to act for sick men and the remaining men on the goods, no matter how many be away, have to make up in work for their absent compeers. Briefly, then, a goods guard is a sort of a maid-of-all-work—"a cap by night, a stocking all the day." The heavy burden of all the traffic in a district for the above reason necessarily falls therefore upon the short-handed goods men who naturally grumble and growl, especially during the busy times, because of the insufficient rest they get without producing the slightest impression on the station-masters, who after all only carry out the *hukam* they receive. I have known station-masters to make a boast of their working with guards allowed barely 3 or 4 hours at home and little or nothing at outstations, after being on duty from 7 to 13 hours running half a trip. But those gents forget that in thus compelling guards to work they, as well as others responsible for the high-handedness, only set at naught Government orders and disregard Government wishes. If, under this haphazard method of working men "in and out," should any accident happen, the guard and the driver are the culprits first hauled over the coals. That is the time that "the scions of a nobler race" would, like a thousand bricks, come down upon poor down-trodden devils who are held answerable for everything that happens by way of commission or omission from the dropping of a pin to the hauling of an anchor. The satraps then conveniently forget all about the short hours of rest, and the overworking of the men which after all, would turn out to be the primary cause of the mischief done if one would but dive deep into it. There are, I fear, already symptoms shewing of disaffection among guards in certain quarters, and if the evil be not nipped in the bud by making them prudential concessions, in augmenting the strength of the staff to allow every man his proper hours of rest, there is not unlikely to be a sad awakening some bright morning—awakening of the kind unprecedented in the annals of the G. I. P. history. Those days are past and gone when the G. I. P. was wont to be crammed with empty-headed, half-civilized barbarians.

Even locomotive engines, through overwork, are turned into shed for repairs ; wagons and carriages run hot-axle ; the brakes lose their gear and grip, and vehicles are marked "not to run." And, yet, the great Indian system, and the passenger authorities in particular, expect flesh and blood to perform functions that steel and iron cannot.

I would next refer to the thoughtless and inefficient manner wherein goods specials are ordered and run, which contribute to relieve the Company a wee bit of their precious coin. For example A, B, and C, are three important stations having intermediate ones. A, the train-ordinary station, orders a special to run in addition to a number of daily trains already on the cards from A to C. The "special" starts, as often it happens, with two brakes, and perhaps a foreign empty and a loaded. By the time this train arrives at B, it is cancelled, and another is ordered to run to time of some advertised train, or as an "up-special" carrying a mighty load, 5 or 6 loaded wagons, from B to A, and two to pick up on the roadside if they are to be had anywhere. Sometimes, the so-called special starts with any number of empties for distribution along the road, which the stations they are booked to ask the guard to take away, as they neither need any empty nor had asked for any. But the guard, true to his duty, forces the unwelcome wagons upon the station-masters, who reluctantly sign for them after some expostulation and delay. It must be noted that the work done by these extraordinary specials might well, with less trouble and no expense, have been cleared by following trains within a couple of hours. For the running of these "specials," with not even quarter or half load, as it often happens, the Company, of course, has to fork out the overtime to loco. men for the eight or ten hours' run performed besides having to pay the price of the coal used. Does not this look like a screw loose somewhere and that the responsible wire-pullers make the wrong use of the wire ? There are other things of the above descriptions that I could multiply to shew "many a little goes to make the mickle," as the pretty saying goes. But I cannot command the leisure for it.

What I advocate is an equal distribution of labour among guards of all grades, so far as the conditions of the service would admit of ; full complements of guards and brakesmen in every district, and a few on the goods as "Reserve" to meet unexpected contingencies of a nature shown elsewhere ; the meting of even-handed justice to guards of all denominations without fear or favour ; an amount of rest at home and outstations as prescribed by Mother Nature and the British Raj ; considerate treatment of traffic men by those placed in authority over them ; to treat guards more like guards than carriage-examiners ; to respect intelligence, to pity ignorance. In short, traffic men must be made to feel that their avocation is of no mean order ; that, they are the servants, not the slaves of the Company ; that what is done alike in the interests of their masters and the public is heartily appreciated ; that they plod through the official soil for the better and happier days in the near or distant future ; that, all are not the intellectual superiors of those whose lot places them at the bottom of the ladder. In fine, all intelligent and right-thinking men of the traffic department must be made to feel and understand that their destinies are not presided over by tyrannical bosses who by the abuse of their official powers and privileges, vested in them by a liberal board of directors, only strive to out-Herod Herod.—Yours, &c.,

THE Y LEVEL.

Dec. 16.

The Allocution which the Pope will pronounce in a Consistory on Dec. 14 has been considerably modified, in consequence of recent events in France arising out of the French pilgrimages.

The journal *Das Volk* declares that it is in a position to confirm the report of the Emperor's recent speech to the recruits at Potsdam, in which he is alleged to have said, among other things, that their oath of allegiance compelled the recruits, if ordered to do so, shoot down their relatives, and even their parents. The newspaper declares that his Majesty pronounced the words in a loud tone of voice whi[illegible] *prema lex regis voluntas'* flamed in [illegible] and that [illegible] concluded his speech as f[illegible] forget the Lord's pr[illegible] children. It [illegible]

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT JHANSI

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE second annual distribution of prizes to the children attending the Indian Midland Railway School, Jhansi, took place in the Company's institute at that station, on Tuesday afternoon last, in the presence of the parents and friends of the children. There was also a number of others, unconnected with the railway, present. Mr. P. Dangerfield, the Agent of the Company, presided.

The proceedings were opened with an organ, violin, and flute trio, which was exceedingly well rendered, after which the chairman called upon Mr. Bashford, in the absence of the honorary secretary, to read the report. This showed that the number of children on the rolls this year was 62 against 50 last year, the average daily attendance being 35. It was to be regretted, however, that, although the attendance had somewhat improved, there was still a number of railway children, who were not attending any school at all. Since the last report the school accommodation had been doubled by the provision of separate quarters for the school-mistress, but it was suggested for consideration that the school being now an established institution, it was desirable to provide permanent accommodation of a more suitable character than at present. Maps and other necessary requirements, pointed out last year, had since been provided. The committee desired to record thanks to the following ladies and gentlemen, who had kindly examined the children in the various standards:—Mrs. Lukis, geography; Miss Martin, reading and writing; Miss Lukis, English; Mr. Anderson, arithmetic; the Rev. E. Jermyn, divinity.

The committee also fully appreciated the services of the head-mistress, Mrs. McCombie, and of her assistant, Miss Ryan, from which there would have been more satisfactory result if the attendance of all the children had been more regular. They recommended that a few simple gymnasium appliances, such as swings, bridge-ladder, pole, &c., be put up in the school compound, and that the services of the volunteer drill serjeant be obtained, if possible, for teaching the children gymnastic exercises. The report of the examiners was then read, and was very satisfactory in regard to the education imparted, and the progress made by the children attending the school. This report enumerated the prizes awarded, a list of which is given below. The report for the year being read and adopted, the chairman addressed those present as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—For the second time we are met together to hear of the progress that has been made with our school, and to witness the distribution of prizes, which have been awarded at the annual examination of the children, I am very glad to see so many of you here, as apart from the gratification, I feel at meeting you on such an occasion, I take it as testimony to the interest you have in a matter of the first importance for the future welfare of the children. I was not with you on this occasion last year, but I have read the account of the proceedings, and in comparing the report then read with that we have just heard, I am pleased to find that considerable progress has been made during the year now ending, both with the numbers of children attending the school and the knowledge they have acquired at it. At the same time you will, I think, agree with me that there is still room for improvement, and on this point I would ask your attention for a few moments. In the earnest address Mr. Cregeen made to you last year he dwelt on the duties parents owe to their children in the matter of education. I will not now travel over the same ground, but I would remind you of what he said, and would impress on you that the best education that can be given them will be a priceless advantage to the children in the future; not only as a means of improving their faculties, and bringing out talent, which otherwise would be lost, but to enable them to hold their own in the struggle for a living, which is getting more severe every year all the world over, and in which it will go hard with those who have not the same educational advantages as their fellows. Without entering into particulars, I may say that I fear there are still a number of children living in our lines who are not receiving a schooling of any kind, and I would ask all of you to use such influence as you may possess with their parents and guardians to induce them to take steps to remedy this, by sending their children to the railway or some other well-conducted school. With regard to attendance at our school, I see there are now 50 pupils on the rolls, as compared with 36 this time last year. This is certainly a satisfactory increase, but it would have been better if the attendance had been more regular. I find during the year that while the school was open for 224 days, the average attendance of each child was only 149 days. That means that on the average every child was absent for one-third of the time the school was open; while, of course, as many of the children attended regularly; others must have been away for one-half of their time or more. Now it is impossible that any solid advantages can be secured from such an intermittent attendance, the children can make no real progress in the subjects they are being taught, and the work of the teachers is to a great extent wasted. I would beg all, therefore, who have children at the school to bear this in mind, and to do everything in their power to ensure them attending it regularly; not only in justice to the children, but to the establishment the company has provided, and to the teachers who can but feel disheartened when they see that their efforts are often fruitless through circumstances that should not exist. I have now to turn to a more pleasing subject, and in the first place have to offer our best thanks to Mrs. McCombie and Miss Ryan for the zealous and successful manner in which during the past year they have carried on their duties under considerable difficulties. Our thanks are also due to the ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly conducted the examination and reported on the pupils, and to the committee and the honorary secretary for the pains they have been to in connection with the management of the school and the general welfare of the children. The various suggestions that have been made will receive careful attention, and I hope in due course it may be found practicable to give effect to many of them. I trust that all will do what they are able to promote the interests of the school, and then have no doubt that at our next meeting we shall have a still more satisfactory state of affairs before us than we have now. The children, however, will be anxious for this part of the programme to end, and for the distribution of the prizes to begin. I will only add that I am very happy to congratulate the prize-winners on having so many beautiful and useful books to take away with them from here, which should, I think, encourage them to persevere in their studies, and also, I trust, will stimulate those who have not been successful, to make stronger efforts to obtain places on the prize-list next year. Mrs. Bashford, I know, will be very pleased to give away the prizes, and I have now to ask her to do so. (Applause.)

The following is the prize-list:—

Reading, writing, spelling, dictation and poetry.—IV. Standard—Walter Wainwright. III. Standard—(1) Lena George, Writing; (2) Edith Payne, Reading. II. Standard—(1) Winifred Stewart, (2) Donald George. I. Standard (Upper Division)—Olive Essai. I. Standard (Lower Division)—(1) Annie Lorimer, (2) Kathleen O'Grady.

Geography.—IV. Standard—Walter Wainwright. III. Standard—Arthur Norton. II. Standard—Donald George.

Arthmetic.—IV. Standard—Walter Wainwright. III. Standard—(1) Arthur Norton, (2) Neville Sinclair. II. Standard—(1) Winifred Stewart, (2) Patrick Moorehead. I. Standard (Upper Division)—(1) Olive Essai—(2) Freddie Payne.

English Grammar.—IV. Standard—Walter Wainwright. III. Standard—(1) Lena George and Edith Pane, equal. II. Standard—Winfred Stewart. I. Standard (Upper Division)—Olive Essai.

Divinity.—III. Standard—Walter Wainwright. II. Standard—(1) Donald George and Patrick Moorehead, equal.

Needlework.—Kate Essai.

Good Conduct.—Lena George.

Regular Attendance.—Winifred Stewart.

Agent's Prizes for General Proficiency.—Boys—(1) Walter Wainwright; Girls—(1) Winifred Stewart.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, writing in reference to this matter, says:—The dispute between France and Bulgaria over the arrest of the Sofia correspondent of the Havas Agency arose from the publication of malicious and evidently false news about Bulgaria in a number of French journals and in one London paper. Rightly or wrongly, this was attributed to M. Chadourne, the Havas correspondent. He was to have been expelled in April, but was saved by the intervention of the French Consul; and a few weeks ago, through the mistake of a policeman, somebody else was arrested for him.

KING CHARLES of Roumania has summoned Prin[illegible] Dimitri Gh[illegible] [illegible]pon the Parliame[illegible] [illegible]ion. T[illegible] [illegible]tates to dissolve the [illegible] [illegible]n seems to offer the o[illegible] [illegible]deadlock which has [illegible] [illegible]remberg in[illegible] [illegible]that M. B[illegible] [illegible]ce.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Ahmednagar on Monday, says:—"In a few days hence this station will be denuded of the military element, inasmuch as the troops stationed here are under orders for the camp-of-exercise at Poona. The Battery of Royal Artillery leave to-day, and the two regiments of infantry (European and Native) go on the 29th and 30th inst., respectively. The 1st Regiment Lancers (Native) broke its march from Neemuch *en route* to Poona, and will on the 31st inst. proceed onwards. During the festive season, this small military station presented a lively and gay aspect. Gymkhana gatherings, theatrical performances, and picnics were rife. The rumour anent the demolition of the houses in close proximity to the fort is gaining ground. The owners are sanguine of receiving a commensurate amount of compensation. Under the Land Acquisition Act a committee of military and civil officers will form, and set a valuation on the houses. The Warrant Officers (Ordnance and Barrack Departments) doing duty in the fort and residing in the aforementioned houses, will be provided by the cantonment authorities with suitable quarters in the native infantry lines where there are more houses than the requirements of the number of European officers usually attached to a native infantry regiment."

A WORK that should be of very great interest to all Indian sportsmen is "The Arabian Horse, His Country, and People," by Colonel W. Tweedie, C. S. I., late Consul-General at Bagdad, which will shortly be issued by Blackwoods. We understand, says the *Asian*, that the volume will be divided into four books, the first of which treats of the country of the Arabian Horse. Book II. deals with his breeders. In Book III. such interesting questions as "The Arab's love for his Horse," "Foreign Estimates of the Arabian Horse," "The Arabian compared with other varieties in respect of constitution and character," are discussed. Book IV. describes "The Arabian at Home," and in conclusion there are four practical chapters on the purchasing of Arab horses. Colonel Tweedie, who some years ago was not unknown on the Indian turf, has always been a great admirer of the Arab, and since his residence in Bagdad has had every opportunity of thoroughly studying him in his native land. The Colonel is a bright and clever writer, and we look forward with pleasure to the appearance of his work, and would recommend our readers to arrange for early copies.

ON the 9th inst. the widow of Sir George Jackson, K.C.H., Lady Jackson, and known to the literary world as the editor of her husband's diaries and letters (which embrace the eventful period from the peace of Amiens to the battle of Waterloo) died at Bath. Besides editing the above-mentioned works, she was also the author of many volumes of French history. "The Old Regime," "The Court of France," &c.—and has also placed her impressions of Portugal on record in an illustrated volume published several years ago, entitled "Fair Lusitania."

THE movement which was planned by the Chinese general with the object of surrounding the rebels (says Reuter's Paris correspondent) was not effected owing to considerable delay having occurred in concerting with the Mongolian tribes in the north. Consequently, after severe fighting, in which the Imperial troops were victorious, the rebels dispersed. The Emperor is now studying the English language. A remonstrance of the Tsung-Li-Yamen against this was overruled by the Dowager-Empress.

THE Cambridge Town Council had before them on the 10th instant the question of the jurisdiction of the University in connection with the Spinning-house. Councillor Vinter moved that a special meeting of the council be called to discuss the subject, with special instructions to confer forthwith with the member for the borough, with a view to promoting a public bill in Parliament for abolishing altogether or obtaining the necessary limitations to the powers at present possessed or exercised by the University over persons not members of that body.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR discourses in *Good Words* on the epitaphs in Westminster Abbey. They number many hundreds, but the shortest as a rule are those which record the virtues of the most distinguished personages. Sir Samuel Morland has unintentionally consigned the merits of his two wives to oblivion by recording them in Greek, Hebrew, and Ethiopic. Some, as we all know, are in an indecorously jocose vein; but Sir John Fullerton's epitaph ("He died fuller of faith than of fear, fuller of consolation than of pains, fuller of honour than of days") is set down less to a propensity to make unseemly puns than to "unconscious dulness." Pope's epitaphs received much critical attention from Johnson; but Archdeacon Farrar is certainly not far wrong in saying that the only good one he ever wrote is that on Mrs. Corbet, in the adjacent church of St. Margaret. Rowe's wife inconsiderately spoilt Pope's epitaph on her husband by getting married again—much to the epitaph writer's disgust. The inscriptions of later days show, we are told, "a marked increase of taste and common sense," and are in many cases, brief, striking, and essentially illustrative of the lives and characters of those whose memory they are intended to perpetuate. This is attributed to the genial wisdom, wide reading, and literary taste of the late Dean Stanley.

MR. CECIL BARFF, of the Piræus, who was deputed to bring away the survivors of the unfortunate steamship Lux, writes to the London *Daily News* to say that he has been assured by the captain that had there been a light on the Cavo d'Oro, the vessel would never have gone ashore. Human lives and valuable cargoes are, we are told, continually lost in the neighbourhood; the country is wild and sparsely populated, the telegraphic communication is poor and badly served. As the spot is but fifty miles from Athens as the crow flies, and abundant material is at hand, our correspondent suggests that the Government might easily undertake the erection of lighthouses at the four points where they are needed. Failing this, Mr. Barff says, "could not the English Admiral obtain permission from the Government, and instead of picnicing at Singri, give his sailors four picnics at the places named, and make a permanent blaze in the cause of humanity. At present, adds our correspondent, "though the hundreds of grain and petroleum vessels bound annually from the black Sea ports to Europe make for the D'Oro Channel, not a single lighthouse exists along this route extending to 120 miles of most dangerous coast line."

THE influenza has attacked the horses in the town of Wels in Upper Austria and in the surrounding country. The horses in the stables of the large Dragoon barracks in the town are suffering from the complaint, and several of them have died in consequence. The disease appears to affect horses much more seriously than it does human beings.

IN the Senate on Dec. 8, M. Dide, a Protestant clergyman, brought forward an interpellation regarding the Catholic clergy, who, he said, evaded all the obligations of the Concordat. M. Fallieres said that the Government favoured a policy of appeasement. The bishops were, he said, subject to the laws of the State, and if a separation between Church and State became necessary it would be the fault of the clergy. After a short speech from M. Buffet, who argued that the organic articles were partially obsolete and that the bishops were entitled to protest against laws contrary to religion, the Government accepted the order of the day proposed by the Pure Left, namely:—"The Senate, considering that the recent demonstration of a portion of the clergy might jeopardise social peace and constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the State, and confiding in the declaration of the Government, counts upon its using the powers at its disposal, or which it may think necessary to ask of Parliament, in order to impose on all respect for the Republic and submission to its laws, and adopts the order of the day." This was carried by 211 votes to 57. The Government declined to accept a more [illegible]erate resolution, proposed by M. de Marce[illegible] [illegible]solution in favour of separation of [illegible] State, proposed by MM. Goblet and D[illegible]

BOMBAY STEEPLECHASES AND CLOSED RACES.

UNDER W. I. T. C. RULES.

To be held on Saturday, 6th and Saturday, 13th February 1892.

Stewards.—Col. Merriman, C.I.E., R.E.; Mr. Cecil Gray; Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C.; Lt.-Col. H. C. Symons, K.O.Y.L.I.; Mr. J. L. Symons; and Mr. Leighton B. Ker.

FIRST DAY.—SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY 1892.

1.—"The Tally-Ho Chase." (Open.) 2 miles. 1st horse, Rs. 150; 2nd horse, Rs. 50. A chase for all Galloways, 13-3 and under. W. for I. English and Australian, 13-3 to carry 12 st. 0 lbs. Arabs, 13-3 to carry 11 st. 7 lbs. C. B.'s, 13-3 to carry 10 st. 9 lbs. Maiden of the day allowed 7 lbs. Winners of a chase value Rs. 199 once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs., and oftener, 10 lbs. Of a chase value Rs. 500, 7 lbs., in addition to other penalties.

2.—"The Melbourne Plate." (Open.) ¾ mile. 1st horse, Rs. 150; 2nd horse, Rs. 50. A flat race for all horses. W. for age, raised 2 st. Maiden of the day allowed 7 lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 199 once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; and oftener, 10 lbs. Of a race value Rs. 590, 7 lbs. for each such race won, in addition to other penalties.

3.—"The Yorkshire Cup." ½ mile. Presented by the officers of the K. O. Yorkshire, L.I. Value Rs. 199, with Rs. 50 from the Fund to 2nd horse. G.R.'s only. For Arabs and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under, claimable at Rs. 800. The property of officers of the Army, Navy, or Members of the Civil Service, and to be ridden by such and must have been in the possession of the owner before 1st December 1891. 13-3 to carry 11st. 7lb. W. for I. C. B.'s allowed 4 lbs. Maidens of the day 5 lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 199 once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; and oftener, 10 lbs.

4.—"Novice Stakes." (Closed to the Bombay Gymkhana, &c., under Rule 3.) 5 furlongs. 1st horse, Rs. 150; 2nd horse, Rs. 50. G.R.'s only. For Arabs and C.B. Galloways 13-3 and under that have never started for a race, of which the added money was Rs. 200 or more, and that have never won a race value Rs. 49. 13-3 to carry 11 st. W. for I. C. B.'s allowed 7 lbs. Arab Galloways or ponies landed since 1st September 1891, allowed 5 lbs.

5.—"The Stand Plate." (Closed.) 1 mile. 1st horse, Rs. 150; 2nd horse, Rs. 50. For Arabs and C.B. horses, claimable at Rs. 1,000. W. A. C. raised 2 st. Maidens of the day allowed 5 lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 99 and upwards once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; and oftener, 10 lbs.; of Rs. 500, 7 lbs. for each such race won, in addition to other penalties. Horses landed since 1st September 1891 allowed 5 lbs. G. R.'s only.

6.—"The Visitors' Plate." (Open.) 5 furlongs; 1st Horse, Rs. 150; 2nd horse, Rs. 50. For Arabs and C.B. Galloways 13-3 to carry 11st. W. for I. C. B. allowed 7 lbs.; Maidens of the day allowed 7 lbs.; Winners, once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; and oftener, 10 lbs. Winners of a Race value Rs. 1,000, 10 lbs. for each such race won. Galloways or ponies landed since 1st September 1891, allowed 5 lbs.

SECOND DAY.—SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY 1892.

1.—"All horse Steeplechase." (Open.) 2 miles. 1st Horse, Rs. 150; 2nd horse, Rs. 50. English and Australian horses 12st. 7lb. C. B.'s 10st. 7lb. Arabs 9st. 7lb. Maiden of the day allowed 7 lbs. Winners of chases of which the added money was Rs. 199 once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; and oftener, 10 lbs.; of a chase value Rs. 500, 7 lbs., in addition to other penalties.

2.—"The Golightly Chase."—(Open.) 2 miles. 1st horse, Rs. 150; 2nd horse, Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. horses. Arabs, 11st. 7lbs. C.B.'s, 12st. 7lbs. Galloways allowed 10 lbs. Maiden of the day allowed 7 lbs. Penalties same as Horse Steeplechase.

3.—"The Marine Battalion Cup," R. C. Presented by the Officers of the Marine Battalion, value Rs. 100, with Rs. 50 from the Fund to 2nd horse. (Closed to the Bombay Gymkhana under Rule 3.) G.R.'s only. For Arabs and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under. W. for I. 13-3 to carry 11 st. 7 lbs. Maiden of the day allowed 7 lbs. C. B.'s allowed 10 lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 99 once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; and oftener, 10 lbs.; of a race value Rs. 199. 4 lbs. extra in addition for each such race won. Galloways or ponies that have ever started for a race, of which the added money was Rs. 500 or more, to carry an extra penalty of 7 lbs.

4.—"Polo Pony Scurry." (Closed.) 3 furlongs. 1st horse, Rs. 150; 2nd horse, Rs. 50. G. R.'s only. For *bona fide* Polo Ponies certified as such by Hon. Secy. of Polo Clubs and that have never won a race value Rs. 49. Catch weights over 11 st.

5.—Bedouin Handicap." (Closed.) ⅝ mile. 1st horse, Rs. 150; 2nd horse, Rs. 50. For Arab horses claimable at Rs. 1,000. (G.R.'s only excepted.) Where the weight is below 9st. 7lb., professionals allowed with an extra penalty of 5 lbs.

6.—"Galloway Handicap." (Closed.) ½ mile. 1st horse, Rs. 150; 2nd horse, Rs. 50. For all Arab and C. B. Galloways, 13-3 and under claimable at Rs. 600. G. R.'s only. Where the weight is below 9 st. 7 lbs. professionals allowed with an extra penalty of 5 lbs.

RULES.

(1) The Meeting to be held on the Mahaluxmee Course under W. I. T. C. Rules. Local Rules excepted.

(2) Unless three horses start in *bona fide* separate interests, the added money to 1st horse will be withheld, and unless five horses start in *bona fide* separate interests, the added money to 2nd horse will be withheld; if eight horses start ½ entries, will be given to the 3rd horse; otherwise entries go to the Fund. Entrance money only will be given for a W. O.

(3) Except in the open races and where otherwise stated, all horses—galloways or ponies—to be *bona fide* unconditionally and without reserve the property of Officers of the Services or members of recognised Clubs or Gymkhanas in India.

The fact of a horse—galloway or pony—being taken by a qualified person on racing terms does not make him eligible to run at the meeting *except in open race.*

The "Novice Stakes" and "Marine Battalion Cup" are closed to Officers and Volunteer officers of the Bombay Garrison and members (at the date of issue of this prospectus) of the Bombay Gymkhana or Ladies' Gymkhana.

(4) Entries (Rs. 5 for each race) for 1st day, 6th February 1892, to close and be received by 6 p.m., Wednesday, 3rd February 1892. Entries for 2nd day, 13th February 1892, to close and be received by 6 p.m., Wednesday, 10th February 1892.

(5) Declarations to start must reach the Honorary Secretary on Declaration forms (obtainable at the Bombay Gymkhana) before 1 p.m., Friday, the 5th, February 1892, and on Friday, the 12th February 1892 and all information required by the form must be given.

(6) Subscribers of Rs. 10 will receive season tickets to the Grand Stand and enclosure. Owners running a horse or pony must subscribe Rs. 5 to the Fund.

(7) The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of altering the terms of this prospectus, of raising or lowering the scale of weights in any race, or altering the dates and the order of races, should circumstances render it advisable.

(8) All Galloways and ponies must be measured at the Race Course on the morning of Wednesday, 3rd February 1892, at 7 o'clock W. I. T. C. and C. T. C. certificates only will be accepted.

(9) All objections must be made in writing to the Stewards, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30, which will be forfeited if in the opinion of the Stewards the objection is frivolous.

(10) The decision of the Stewards to be final as regards matter of fact.

(11) All objections, except as regards the running of a race, to be made to the Honorary Secretary in writing before the ordinaries, which will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on the day before the Races.

(12) Settling day, 17th February 1892.

(13) Five per cent. of lotteries and *pari mutuel* to go to the Fund.

(14) The Steeplechase course is about 2 miles and is open for "Schooling" up to the 3rd February 1892.

All letters to be addressed and entries made to

Capt. L. L. STEELE, Honorary Secretary.

Marine Lines, Bombay, December 1891.

THE President of the Council of Ministers, in a Note adopting the Budget for 1892, as presented by the Financial Committee, expresses regret that the Government has not obtained the assent of the European Powers to the employment of the savings effected by the conversion of the debt. These savings, amounting to £E.315,000 annually, are doomed to lie idle in the possession of the Caisse de la Dette Publique, instead of being put to a legitimate use in lightening taxation and improving the condition of the people.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

"SALVATION BY SILVER."

UNDER this heading the *Pall Mall Gazette* reports an interview with Mr. Moreton Frewen:—

Everybody, writes our contemporary, knows the familiar saying that there never are more than two persons in the country who understand currency questions, and that one of the two is always driven mad by it. Unless Mr. Moreton Frewen does not understand the question after all, he must be the other one of the two, for certainly a saner man does not exist. But he is an enthusiast out and out. He believes in the regeneration of industry by means of Free Silver just as firmly as General Booth believes in the regeneration of mankind at large by "blood and fire." Not that Mr. Frewen is a monomaniac on silver, either. On the contrary, he is a living embodiment, as it were of bi-metallism. What time he can spare from silver, he devotes to gold. He has got hold, he is convinced, of a mill which is going to extract so much gold out of the most refractory ores and abandoned mines as will completely change the prospects of commerce and speculation. Whether this will precede or follow the coinage of Free Silver in the States, is not certain; but Mr. Frewen is, at any rate, clear that gold and silver between them are going to revolutionize the world. He has just returned from the States on his gold business, and were glad of the opportunity to talk with him of his silver hobby by the way—a question which the election of Mr. Crisp as Speaker of the House of Representatives has brought once more within the immediate possibilities of practical politics. President Harrison's Message shows that he is firm set against Free Silver, so also is ex-President Cleveland. But now that Mr. Crisp has been elected to the Speakership, Mr. Cleveland's nomination can no longer be regarded as certain. The *Standard* makes a most curious error this morning when it says:—

It is not at all certain that the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives are any more anxious than their opponents for a "forward" currency policy; for they have just elected to the Speakership Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, in preference to Mr. Mills, of Texas, the champion of the "Free Silver" party.

This is precisely the contrary of the real state of things. Mr. Mills had abjured his Silver views and was understood to be Mr. Cleveland's candidate. Mr. Crisp, on the other hand, is a Free Silver man. The significance of his election from this point of view is discussed by Mr. Frewen (with prepossessions of course) in the following interview:—

"How about Eastern exchange rates and what are the prospects for silver at Washington next session?"

"What," replied Mr. Frewen, "would you give to know: what would the City not give to know this? It is in the power of half a dozen Senators to decide this free coinage question, and if they decide 'yes' a single silver security—Indian rupee paper—would jump twenty-five points: in other words some eighty crores of Indian Government loans worth to-day in sterling sixty millions, would go to eighty millions, and that in a few days. You may remember how only a year since the 4½ per cent. rupee paper went from 69 to 94 because free coinage appeared probable, and now shrewd operators may reap the same rich harvest: for the coming session will be more of a silver than a tariff session."

"But we in England are a little unwilling to recognize that the Democratic party, to which party, as Free Traders, we pin our faith, is also committed to bi-metallism, for has not Mr. Gladstone said that bi-metallism is merely Protection in disguise?" "But Free Trade without Free Silver to fix a 'par of exchange' is not Free Trade at all; if the rupee fell a penny to-morrow, that fall would have exactly the same effect in contracting the volume of our exports to India, and in stimulating the business of the Bombay mills, as though the Government of India were to impose an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent. on imports of English goods into India, and were further to spend the revenue thus collected in bonusing the export of Indian wheat to Europe. Because this is the case the break in gauge between silver and gold, which only dates back to 1873, precisely covers the age of the doubt which has succeeded to our age of faith in Free Trade; and if the party of Free Trade in America carry Free Silver first, and this is likely, they will do more to make Free Trade possible all the world over than Cobden and Bright ever did. Nations to-day are protecting their gold stocks by high tariffs, rather than their trades."

"Well, and what are the prospects for free coinage?"—"It is nearly certain that a Free Coinage Bill will pass both Chambers this coming session by large majorities; but judging from the language used by Secretary Foster, Senator Sherman, and others, who should know the President's mind in this matter, the President will veto the Bill: whereupon it will be repassed by the necessary two-thirds majority in the lower House. But in the Senate it is not likely that a two-thirds majority can be secured; in this case the measure must be deferred until the following session, and could only become law in 1893 with a new President. You will bear in mind that the same lower House that will pass it next session will still be at the Capital the session after the coming Presidential election. Such an abuse of the prerogative, however, as is involved in this veto, should greatly damage the Republican party in the West and South. Here is a measure which for many years past has been before the constituencies; the Sovereign People has after much deliberation made up its mind, but the President, more despotic than any Sovereign, is to thwart the people's will to please that handful of bankers and capitalists in the East who supply the Republican 'barrel' at election times! But it is not altogether impossible that a two-thirds majority may yet be forthcoming in the Senate to override the veto. Such Democratic Senators as Gray, Vilas, and Macpherson, if they recognize that Free Silver is inevitable, if not now, then only one year later, may well conclude to pass it now at once, in order to secure the Presidential nomination for Cleveland."

"How does Cleveland's nomination hinge on the passage of free silver?"—"Cleveland has so hopelessly committed himself against free coinage that he could not be nominated by the Democratic party in 1892 unless the question is decided the coming session and thus removed from the issues of the Presidential campaign. On the other hand, to further complicate the position several Republican Senators who would vote for free silver might decline to do so in order that by leaving the question open they may kill Cleveland's Presidential prospects, Cleveland being perhaps the candidate, who, were silver out of the way, would poll the strongest Democratic vote.

"All things considered, then, you think free coinage will not pass next session."—"Yes; I think the safer forecast is that you may wait till 1893 for a rupee at twenty-two pence. In this case Cleveland will not get the party nomination, and the Presidential campaign will be fought upon the silver issue."

"Failing Cleveland, who do you think may get the Democratic nomination for the Presidency?"—"I was struck travelling East from San Francisco last month with the strength of the movement in the western and west central States for Senator Hill of New York. Hill is a silver man, he is also a moderate tariff reformer, not a dogmatist as Cleveland is, and, further, he is a most dexterous politician. At least, he will have a great deal to say during the next six months. In order to win, the Democrats must carry the States of New York and Indiana: Hill or Flower for President, Gray, of Indiana, for Vice-President, may be the party ticket."

"Is it not remarkable that so academic a question as this silver question should have become the leading political issue in America? You 'silver men' have never been taken very seriously here in England."—"Here, perhaps, the day for these issues is not far off. Over there, however, as you will admit, education has gone deeper than here, and the farmers who are there the chief political power have ever gone solid for silver. The great fall of prices since the monetary revolution of 1873 has crippled the American farmer equally with our farmer. The farmer here attributes the fall of prices to Free Trade and American competition. The American farmer knows that in his case these causes cannot be held accountable: he looks further, and he has been taught currency enough to know that as the gold price of silver falls, the exchange rates between Europe and Asia fall, so that Asiatic exports of wheat and cotton come forward to find better prices here because of that fall. And after all the issue is not so very mysterious: until eighteen years since every ounce of silver produced by the world's mines came to the leading mints of Europe and was coined free of charge into legal tender money: then came a radical change, so that since that time every mint in the Western world has closed its doors against silver; the European currencies being thus starved, money has become, by comparison, scarcer and dearer—in other words, prices have fallen from the effects of monetary legislation. This is the popular opinion in the States; the Silver Party has been splendidly officered. Men like Jones, of Nevada, know as much of economic science as a whole college of professors, and are trained lobbyists to boot."

"And if the United States adopt free coinage is it your view that single-handed they can maintain the ratio between the metals so that our merchants trading with India can in future rely upon eleven rupees always exchanging for a pound?"—"That is certainly my view. What France did for seventy years single-handed, that America can do: how prodigious is the export capacity of the United States—what masses of wheat, cotton beef, pork, maize—the surplus growing every year; and even in the improbable event of a general harvest failure over there, look at the enormous volume of securities New York can sell for gold here in London. Why, at the present moment all that protects us in London from a sudden drain of gold and a worse crisis than a year since is the fact that, instead of exchanging wheat for sovereigns, the Americans are buying back their railway bonds from London, and are liquidating other debts they have contracted here."

"But McKinley's election in Ohio, did not that greatly weaken the prospect of 'Free Silver'?"—"The probable election of Judge Crisp as Speaker points the real moral of the late Ohio election. Before that election it appeared a foregone conclusion that Mills, of Texas, would be Speaker of the New Congress. But Mills has got up his sleeve a new Tariff Bill, and he went to stump Ohio, declaring that Free Trade was the real issue, and that Free Silver was to be subordinated to Free Trade. When I was in Cleveland, Ohio, a few days after McKinley's election, I was assured that not only had Mills's speeches cost the Democratic party thousands of votes, but that Mills had jeopardized his own prospect for the speakership. This, as it now appears, was really the case. The voting for the Speakership is evidence that within the Democratic party Free Silver is stronger than Free Trade—that in other words Hill is stronger than Cleveland for the Presidency, whatever the New York papers declare to the contrary."

"And what do you 'silver men' think of Mr. Goschen's panacea—pound notes?"—"there is much to be said for pound notes. If the notes are in people's pockets, and the sovereigns thus displaced are in the Bank of England, then there is just that much more gold in sight. True, the gold is not available; it is ear-marked to secure the notes. But people say: 'Oh, the Bank has got forty millions of gold; a panic is impossible when there are forty millions of gold. And if this is the feeling in the public mind a panic is impossible. Still half-sovereign notes representing four half-crowns and fully secured by the half crowns, this would have given a profit of some millions to the Treasury and was the very smallest concession to silver Mr. Goschen should safely have made. However, we are perhaps near a monetary union of America and France, with open mints to silver, and if on our side the Bank holds, as Mr. Goschen intimates, one quarter of a far larger metallic reserve in silver, we have then got all that is required to maintain the monetary ratio between the metals."

"But if a larger gold reserve is effective against internal disturbances, will it protect us against a foreign drain of our gold?"—"No; I think not. The drain of gold to-day, unlike fifty years ago, can be caused, not by adverse trade balances, but by large sales of, say, American securities in the London market. And should there be a money crisis in New York, then even a 15 per cent. Bank rate would not keep gold in London, because the gold owner here would rather buy an American railway bond at a 'knock-out' price than lend his gold to the Bank for a few days at very high interest rates."

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR OFFICE.

"VETUS" has addressed to the *Times* a fourth letter on this subject, which we reproduce below:—

Sir,—It would be useless to investigate the causes which have led to the stupendous and unprecedented centralization which I have described. I have to deal with the conditions now existing and to trace their direct results.

The first necessity of a Civil Minister—of any Minister—at the head of a vast and complex system such as that of the British Army is advice of the best kind, given under conditions of the greatest responsibility. "Every purpose is established by counsel; and with good advice make war." The sole legitimate adviser of the Secretary of State at present is the Commander-in-Chief, of whose ability and experience it is no disparagement to say that he understands only a small portion of the questions with which he is assumed to deal, and knows little or nothing of the working of the twelve or more sub-departments which he nominally administers. No other officer, not even the Adjutant-General, who has developed into a second Commander-in-Chief, is charged with any responsibility for advice.

From such conditions certain results only can follow. The Commander-in-Chief is systematically ignored in matters great and small. The Secretary of State is driven to seek advice wherever his fancy turns, and occasionally descends from his pedestal, like a modern Harounal-Raschid, questing opinions from the lower ranks of the official hierarchy. Frequently the agency of that inevitable refuge of administrative incapacity a committee is called in to recommend a plan of campaign, to organize a force of 20,000 men, or to invent a magazine rifle.

The official record of the Egyptian expedition in 1882 shows that the advice of the Commander-in-Chief was sought for previous to the commencement of the land force campaign; in 1884-5 his opinion is conspicuous by its absence. The official account of the latter operations indicates that the Chief Staff Officer addressed the Secretary of State direct, and that after memoranda had been written by numberless officers of various degree, the final decision was based on the opinion of an irresponsible committee who had seen the Red River. Here was a matter of the first importance, in dealing with which the obvious functions of a Commander-in-Chief should have come into play. There is no trace of any such action, and it is open to any one to believe that he may have disapproved of a plan which led to a splendid display of the endurance and fighting power of the British soldier, and to nothing more. The official history may have purposely kept silence on this point, otherwise it must be assumed that the same irregularities prevail in regard to advice relating to a plan of campagin as in everyday matters of peace administration.

The complete want of responsible advice extends beyond the Secretary of State to the Cabinet. No Premier properly advised would have permitted the bombardment of the forts at Alexandria without waiting the arrival of the ample landing force which was but a few hours' distant. The want of such advice led to the loss of millions of money and of thousands of lives.

The value of Heligoland to Germany was evidently underestimated at the Foreign Office, which distrusted, or neglected to obtain the opinion of authorized expert advisers. Evidently the machinery by which advice is supplied must be hopelessly out of gear, or such irregular promptings as are obtained serve only to darken counsel. In either case, it is the system which is directly to be blamed.

The nominal responsibility of the Adjutant-General over the whole of the Army departments, covered by the further nominal responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief, while conferring no advantage, is calculated to destroy all trace of real responsibility in the respective heads of these departments. They can decide nothing without reference to higher authority. Recognizing the advantages of being completely protected by an ascending scale of personages, culminating in the Secretary of State, they naturally avail themselves to the full of fatal facilities for reference. Their powers being undefined, this is obviously their safest course; since to show any tendency to independence of judgment would, under the present circumstances, amount to insubordination. To expect independence from these officials would be manifestly unjust. They are liable to interference at every turn; they have not even a free hand in appointing their own subordinates. It results from this destruction of all responsibility that no reluctance need be felt in accepting any post. A system in which no one is responsible, and no error, however gross, can be brought home to any one, provides a Paradise for mediocrity. Thus it may be believed that at the present day such an office as that of Director of Artillery would appal the imagination of any one not possessed of wide experience combined with exceptional scientific attainments. This is purest delusion. A smattering of artillery knowledge would amply suffice for the post. The unknown subordinates of a Director will save him from solecisms in such few minutes as he may have to write. All decisions can be referred to higher authority. Since 1887 it is the Commander-in-Chief alone who "is responsible for the patterns to which stores are made." To lay down definite lines of policy, based on definite aims and to guide the onward progress of artillery correspondingly is not the business of a Director of Artillery, but may possibly be that of the Adjutant-General, of the Commander-in-Chief, or even of the Secretary of State, who, says Sir James Stephen's Commission, takes up upon his own responsibility, and determines, according to his own views, the great questions which arise from time to time." In the absence of all means of obtaining responsible advice from subordinates who have the requisite knowledge, this otherwise remarkable exercise of power on the part of the Civil Minister appears to be justified.

The total absence of responsibility in the nominal head of the Ordnance Department is carried down through all its heterogeneous minor officials. No one has any power; nothing can be done without the signature of some exalted personage, who can have no real knowledge of the state of the case, and as there is no business organization, and no means of bringing practical experience to bear quickly and effectively upon the many questions of detail, the results are lamentable. Such energies as are permissible expend themselves in futile and intricate correspondence, of which misunderstandings and delays are the principal achievements.

The history of the Woolwich gun, and of the insensate adherence, first, to muzzleloading, and, second to wrought-iron construction, in face of all Continental opinion, attest incapacity in every phase. The present Field Artillery was evolved through a process of drifting, modified by misconception; it has been introduced after long delay at great expense, and is now far from satisfactory. The all-important requirements of India have been neglected.

The magazine rifle supplies another illustration of the defects of War Office administration. In place of direct responsibility undeniably resting upon the head of a properly-organized department, the matter was handed over to two or three successive committees. By whom were they really appointed? Who drew up their instructions? To whom did they report? As might have been expected from this unnatural method of incubation, an arm has appeared of so imperfect a type that many thousand stand have been returned from India for alterations, which could not there be carried out. The comedy, in a later act, disclosed the Secretary of State personally interviewing the available members of the defunct committee, together with some irresponsible outsiders, thus crowning previous irregularities by ignoring the legalized functions of the Commander-in-Chief.

Smokeless powder seems to be in a condition of similar decrepitude, after long treatment by another committee.

The legitimate sphere of action of these bodies requires to be defined. Are they intended to carry out competitive trials and advise as to selection? Or are they to be permitted to assume the *role* of the inventor? The distinction is important. Both the Small Arms and the Explosives Committee appear to have followed the latter course, which is open to grave objection. A Government employe behind the scenes, and able, therefore, to ascertain the mind of the former committee, patented details which may yet throw charges upon Army Estimates. The Explosives Committee became individual patentees, we may hope in the interests of the State; but the patents granted to them must in some degree have appropriated the results of other people's labours, the value of which became apparent during investigations carried on at the national expense. These proceedings divert outside genius from the service of the State, since an inventing committee will unhesitatingly annex ideas not absolutely secured by patent right. In the case of a smokeless powder, the action of such a body may seriously affect the interests of private firms. The inventing committee does not go to the trade for its requirements. The British manufacturer, thus passed over as incapable, finds the prestige of his wares diminish in foreign markets. He has not been allowed the opportunity of serving the Government; hence he loses his trade in other explosives, in which he may excel.

The functions of judge and inventor are wholly incompatible, and the achievements of the War Office in the latter capacity are doubly disastrous to the country.

As in the so-called Ordnance Department, so in all other branches, the want of responsibility of the heads results in hasty and ill-considered decisions, frequently involving large monetary sums. It is stated that sufficient funds to enable the Army to be trained for war are not available, but more than £40,000 is thrown away upon the turret at Dover to cover the original error of its construction.

The Brennan torpedo, the original purchase of which proved almost too tough a morsel for the House of Commons, figures in the Estimates of the year for a further sum of £13,000.

Lord Hartington's Commission state that "no less than seven committees, 'with no common link between them,' have at different times advised the Secretary of State with regard to the defences of Bermuda." What could better illustrate the treatment accorded to such questions? What could indicate more clearly the way in which the national resources are wasted?

From the departments that deal with *personnel* a cold cascade of Warrants and Orders descends upon the Army; not only are errors so frequent as to entail endless corrigenda, but both Warrants and Orders occasionally show the want of touch which exists between the headquarters staff and the service as a body. This is easily explained. The officers at headquarters who administer the regular forces have only in the rarest cases commanded battalions; at the present moment there is only one officer possessing this invaluable experience. The *manner* of these multifarious Army orders involves two incidental disadvantages. Changes of organization and alterations of equipment, clothing, or allowances are flung at the Army promiscuously. The obvious arrangement of promulgating alterations of special kinds at special periods of the year does not seem to have suggested itself. Hence the Army regards its rulers as the slaves of caprice, possessing no stability or foresight, and loving change for change's sake. Such an impression is fatal to all confidence in the administration. Again, these orders do not disdain to deal with the most petty details, and the result is that commanding officers, thus spoon-fed, rapidly lose all power of initiative and of reliance upon their own individual resources. Such qualities will in time be confined to the lower ranks, who have not suffered from the demoralization induced by a full course of War Office training.

The above are minor evils. It is in dealing with military policy that the existing administration shows its weakest side. Great questions, on the answer to which depend the strength and the organization of the Army, the amount of the peace estimates now and in years to come, and the fate of the Empire in war, present themselves from time to time. There is no vestige of a department charged with the consideration of such questions. They are either decided off-hand by officials overpowered with the meretricious charms of red-tape, or submitted to the Secretary of State in crude form, thus courting misconception and consequent blundering.

We now have a frontier coterminous with that of a great and eminently aggressive Power. Now and henceforth India supplies the gauge of the military policy of the Empire. It is the possible needs of India which should determine the strength and organization of the British Army. At present this elementary fact has not dawned upon the military advisers of the Secretary of State. The authorities in India, after careful consideration of their requirements, made certain contingent demands upon the War Office; the Government of our Eastern Empire was directed to recast its mobilization scheme excluding the necessary reinforcements. In other words, the British Army must not be counted upon to fulfil the requirements of the nation.

On what principle the strength of the Army is fixed, or to what objects its nominal organization is directed, cannot be stated. A few years ago a paper scheme providing eight army corps was dangled before the public in the "Army List." It has since been semi-officially explained that this was "never intended to do more than expose the weakness of our position."

Sir, this was grim jesting on a dangerous subject.

At present our energies are absorbed in the attempts, hitherto unsuccessful, to create two Germanized army corps and a cavalry division. What this force, when organized, is intended to accomplish is unknown. How it would meet the first military needs of the Empire—those of India—is not apparent.

Every great Army in Europe has a special department charged with the study of questions of this class and presenting them in a form suitable for decision. Great Britain has none. Hence arises a general aimlessness of purpose, and, as General Brackenbury has pointed out, "a want of economy and efficiency." In the absence of such a department, it is inevitable that the Secretary of State and his military adviser should be at cross purposes. The former stated in the House of Commons that "the establishment of the Army for each year was submitted by the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of State," and added that "no demand whatever for the addition of 11,000 men has ever been submitted to me." Yet, at this very period, the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General publicly proclaimed that this addition was imperatively necessary.

The want of "a central organizing department," which Lord Hartington's Commission recognized, leads directly to other results, which cannot here be detailed. It is sufficient to point out that a much-needed reform carried out by the present Secretary of State—namely, the separation of the unwieldy "regiment of artillery" and the founding of a professional force fit to handle modern heavy ordnance—has been expensively marred by evident want of thought. A new body of nondescript staff officers has been created whose only functions will be to destroy the responsibility of those who ought to retain it.

Thus, in matters great and small, this intolerable centralization works evil throughout the British Army, destroying the initiative of its officers, annihilating responsibility, rendering incompetence undiscoverable in posts high and low, strangling progress, denying scope to the mechanical genius of the nation, and entailing waste and inefficiency.

In a single sentence, Bacon has gone to the root of all sound administration, "Preserve likewise the rights of inferior places, and think it more honour to direct in chief, than to be busy in all."

ITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

the debate on military matters in the last the Austrian Delegation, Professor Billroth, celebrated surgeon, delivered an interesting He said that statistics proved that the per- of combatants wounded by bombs or cannon modern battle-fields was very slight when com- with those disabled by rifle bullets. The had been present at the battles of Woerth and urg during the Franco-German War of 1870, personal opportunities of observing that flicted by artillery or cavalry were compa- rare. To put the case more plainly, he that about 80 per cent. of the total number ies consisted of bullet wounds, while 15 per ld be ascribed to artillery, and 5 per cent. to or bayonet. It was, moreover, a fallacy to hat the majority of wounds caused by artillery nded fatally. According to his observa- was not the case. In 5 per cent. of the y the Mannlicher bullet sometimes es three bones were shattered. te would quickly melt away. lso spoke of the influence of ture warfare. In the storming he sacrifice of life would be In the Franco-German owder was unknown, such rful sacrifice. He urged y in the ambulance und Metz, although the , two-thirds of the gun- nature. In this connec- that the aeronaut and the pected to play an important war. He mentioned in laudatory terms aratus which has lately been adopted French and German armies for the hing the battlefields by night.

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nd *Navy Gazette* says:—There have nplaints as to the new rules for admis- dian Staff Corps. The conjecture that s were probably drawn up in a hurry receiving justification, for the questions ow again under discussion at the India odification of the new rules has, we ly been brought to notice since the our article on the subject a fortnight he admission of University candidates in the Indian Staff Corps. Why they uded is unaccountable. Another point n is whether, after all, it is advisable machinery to get into absolute disuse sent works so smoothly as regards the ne officers to the Staff Corps. A time en there may be urgent need for officers in circumstances which may render it o transfer raw youths direct from he command of native troops. In such a a system in working order by which mber of British officers could be trans- y short notice to the Staff Corps would rable; and it is therefore proposed that ld not be finally closed, but that a small ch transfers should still be allowed an- another measure of justice is in contem- much as it is proposed that those cadets into Sandhurst last July, and who would from entering the Staff Corps from Bri- ts if gazetted thereto after Sept. 1, 1892, idered eligible for such transfer even if actually obtain their commissions in the ter the date named. If these modifications ng rules are carried into effect, they will st all cause of discontent.

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cts in our heavy naval ordnance are attract- deal of attention on the Continent. We y cited the remarks of M. Weyl, perhaps mpetent of our French critics, and now the l *Militar-Wochenblatt* of Berlin has devoted to the subject. Our German contemporary statements which have appeared concerning s in the 110-ton guns, as well as in the ns of the *Benbow* and the *Howe*. Without being aware of the optimistic view of rge Hamilton, it remarks that the most of naval officers have been opposed to n guns from the beginning, that it is now believed such guns are untrustworthy, and can be no doubt they will soon be pro- nserviceable. The *Wochenblatt* then dwells mmense sums that have been expended upon adds that the greatest loss is that of time. we shall ultimately altogether dispense with guns worked by means of complicated y, and introduce such as can be handled such aid, citing the 12-pr. wire gun tried e Hampshire manœuvres, and assuming that principle, with steel bands instead of wire, dopted for our battle ships. "When this gun properly constructed and tried, it will mark ordinary advance in the armament of the leet."

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ding to a Canadian paper, a sham attack on our of Halifax, made recently, resulted in the g vesels being repulsed. The report says:— would have fallen easy victims to the land d it been a real battle. Some 2,000 men were in the fight." The attention of the Admiralty e called to these sham attacks, with a view of them, for, as is evident from this report, they il to give rise to misapprehension. The Duke ught, at the Aldershot lecture the other day, a hope that the naval authorities would see to relaxing the rule recently established of ng war-ships to participate with the troops in perations. There is no reason why the shes should not be complied with, providing nt operations take the form of attacks upon ndefended by fortresses, mines, &c. The on of a force at Portsmouth and its dis- n at some locality where the defences are mporary, would be capital exercise; but t, as a rule, the manœuvres in which the sked to take a part were totally unlike any occur in actual war, it is not astonishing Admiralty at length refused permission for take part in them.

Government has done wisely in acceding st of the naval authorities, and deciding to quiry into the conditions under which ractice is carried on around the coast, every- ows anything about the matter will agree. owever, says, the *Army* and *Navy Gazette*, e will be laid before the Commission as to not moving the gunnery training esta- rom the naval ports. That the general specially journalists on the daily papers eaders on the subject, require to be en- very evident. It has been suggested, for t the *Cambridge* school should be trans- rtland, evidently in ignorance of the fact e from a gunboat at a target is only a ugh an important, part of the training seaman-gunner must undergo. It is so, to point out that unless the whole of tion arrangements made during the last e to be brought to naught, the dockyards, e ships in the A Division of the First l have to be moved with the Gunnery

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hannel Squadron, with a Vice-Admiral dmiral, will have the battle-ships *Suffren*, ux, *Victorieuse*, *Tonnerre*, and *Fulminant*, *Coetlogon* (still under trial) and *Surcouf*, despatch-boats *Lance* and *Salve*, and the pedo boats *Alarme* and *Defi*. The Light rest, commanded by a Rear-Admiral, will of the cruisers *Arethuse* and *Duguay* frigate under sail *Melpomene* and the *Hussard*. The division in the Pacific hree cruisers and a despatch-boat; that e East a battle-ship (*Triomphante*), a patch vessel, and two gun boats; that in a transport despatch boat, a gunboat, vessels, and two torpedo-boats; and that cean, two cruisers (*Nielly* and [illegible]), el, two gunboats, and a transport. The tic will have two cruisers, Newfound- and a transport despatch-boat, and cruiser (*Chateaurenault*).

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earing gun-carriage, designed by the any, was recently tried at [illegible] satisfactory results. The following sent on behalf of the War Office:— n, R.A., and Watkin, R.A., and A. Three rounds were first fired arge at a target 9 ft. square at the automatic sighting gear, each shot striking the target. fired by the full charge at gs., 10 degs., and 15 degs., he strength of the structure. ed with a half-charge, in of the gun was practically rge; the first of these was second at 4 degs. 20 mins. by the gun not loaded was found to be 4 secs.; of powder and 100-lb.

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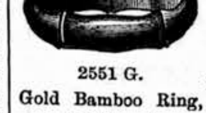
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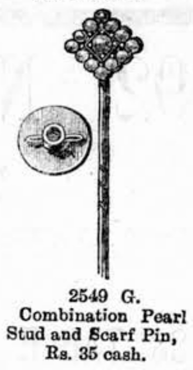
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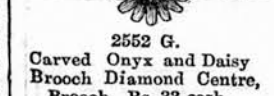
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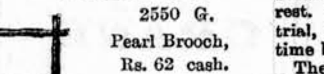
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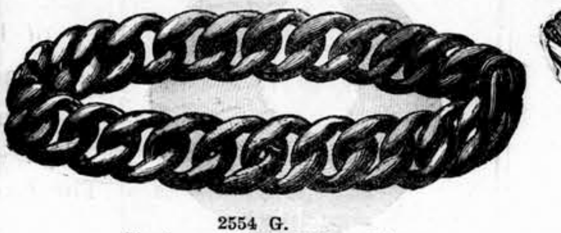
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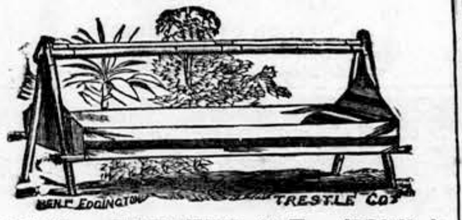

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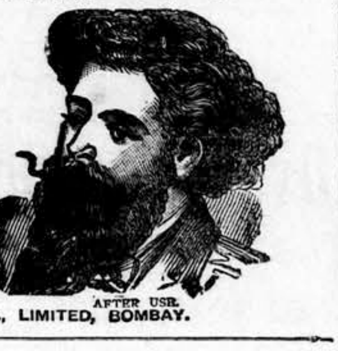

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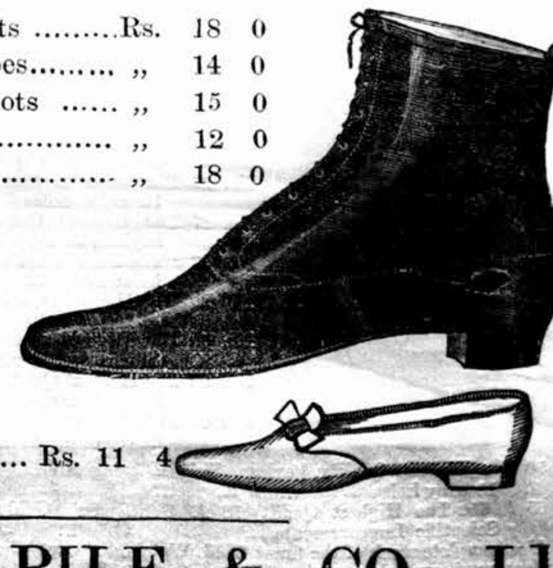

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